

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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APRIL 16, 1936

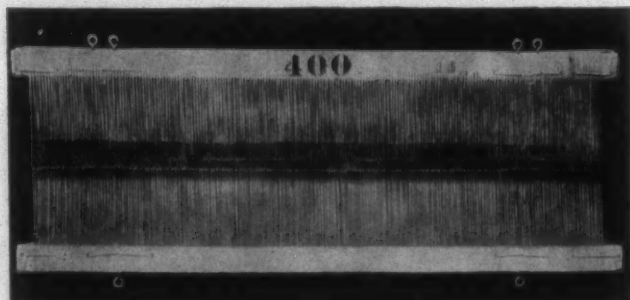
No. 7

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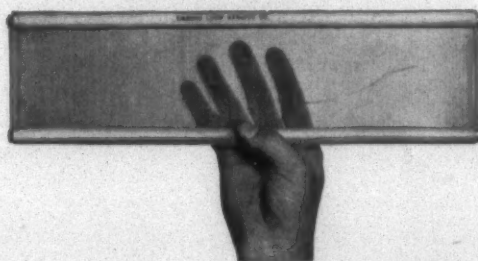
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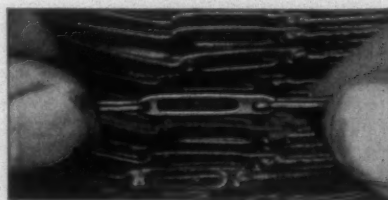
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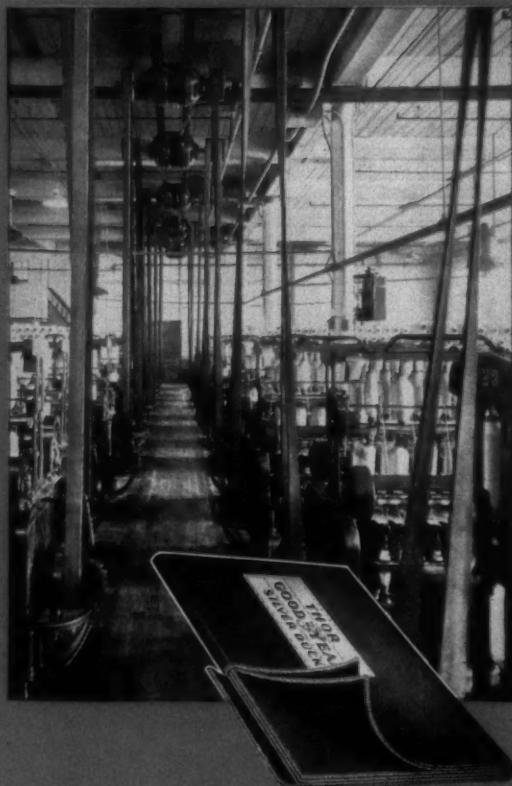
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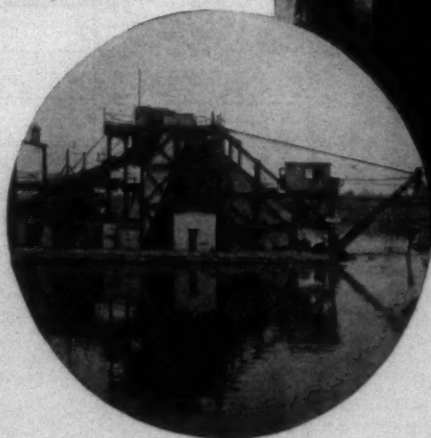
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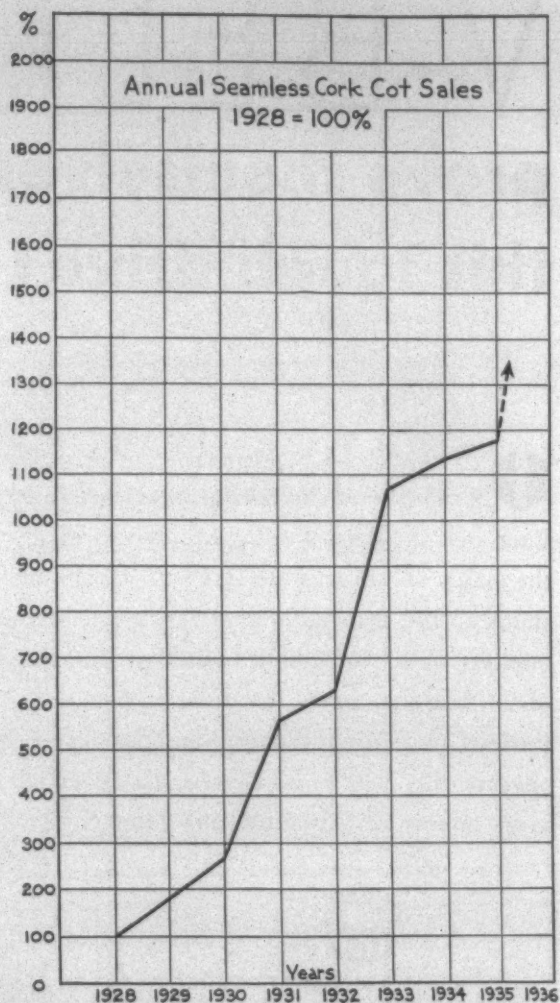
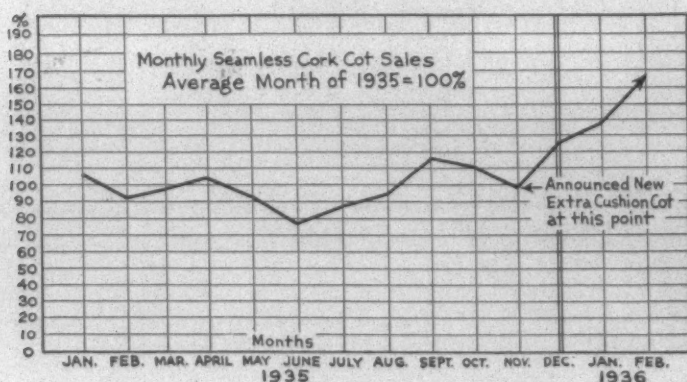
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 50—No. 7

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Northern N. C.-Virginia Division Meets at Greensboro

THE regular spring meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association was held at Greensboro, N. C., at the King Cotton Hotel, on April 11th. The program featured a discussion on carding, spinning, slashing and weaving.

L. J. Rushworth, superintendent of the Riverside Mills, chairman of the Division, presided. The attendance was large, more than 100 members being present.

During a brief business session it was voted that the election of new officers and the selection of the time and place of the next meeting be left to the Executive Committee of the group.

The report of the discussion follows:

Discussion On Carding and Spinning

(Led by W. J. Jennings, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.)

Mr. Jennings: The first question is: *"What is the greatest percentage of humidity that can be carried in the card room without doing permanent damage to the card clothing? Will the work run as well with this great a degree of humidity?"*

That question of humidity in the carding room is one in which we are all vitally interested. What is the greatest degree of humidity that can be carried in the card room without injury to the card clothing? I could not answer that question, simply because my humidity in the carding room has been very limited since Christmas, until right now, when we have very good humidity.

H. R. Higgins, Overseer Carding, Durham Hosiery Mill No. 6, Durham, N. C.: Well, we run waste in part of that room, and we just use it as we have to have it.

R. H. Armfield, Supt., White Oak Cotton Mills and Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro: I think lots of times we use humidity because of the difference in colored work and white work. In a colored mill we use more humidity than we do with white. We have found about the best we could get in the card room is about 55 relative humidity. I imagine some others that do colored work have to have it higher. The dyes dry out the cotton.

W. Lexie Davis: I have seen the time when humidity had to be cut out altogether, when the weather furnished enough.

Speaking of the colored work, there are some processes in the dyeing, involving how much salt should be left in it, that would govern how much humidity you could run. Then in some seasons the cotton is damp when it comes into the card room. Sometimes we have to cut out the

humidity, because too much humidity retards the cleaning. It clogs the flats, etc.

Chairman Rushworth: The idea of the question seems to be the amount that we could put on without damage to the clothing. My experience has been from 50 to 55. I would not go in a card room beyond 55. As has already been said, with colored work it sometimes takes more humidity than with the natural cotton. That has been my experience, but I would not wish to go beyond 55 in a card room.

Mr. Jennings: Right now we try to run ours in the card room from 50 to 55. Of course, we can not hold it there all the time; we get away from it sometimes.

Mr. Davis: That will not hurt the cards if the cards are running.

Mr. Jennings: I don't think so.

Mr. Davis: It will hurt them if they are standing.

G. R. Ward, Supt., Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.: We were going to move our cards, build a new addition several years ago, and we tore out one side of the mill and put a steel beam across. During the time we had this wall torn down, as is usual, there came a wet, rainy spell, and the wather turned cold, all at the same time. We put up canvas and did everything we could to try to keep the cards dry and to keep them from rusting. We thought we did a good job on that, but a few years later we found that the job that we did was not very good, because the teeth had been rusting off down under the clothing, which we could not detect at that time. We have had to reclothe several cards, due to the fact (or we think it was due to the fact) that that wall was out and we had an excessive amount of moisture in the place. That is one experience we have had.

As to an excessive amount of humidity that would damage the card clothing, I don't think you could run your work with that much humidity unless you had a humidifier that has a defective nozzle that is wetting down the card. Of course, that could happen with a relative humidity of from 45 to 50.

In our card room we are trying to run 60 relative humidity. I have had a recorder put in each room, to find out just how much humidity we have. If you leave it up to the carder, nine carders out of ten think you don't need it half the time, and they want to go and cut it off because they think it is too wet or the tension is not running right. I believe after we get through our experimental work with this recorder we are going to find that we can run around 60 relative humidity.

Mr. Jennings: Without hurting your cards?

Mr. Ward: Without hurting the cards.

Chairman Rushworth: What kind of work are you running?

Mr. Ward: We make hosiery yarn of every description, white and colored, and single and double ply. It would take a long time to tell you every kind we do make.

ONE AND TWO-PROCESS DRAWING

Mr. Jennings: Is there anything else on this? If not, we will go on to the next question: *"Please give us a general discussion on one-process and two-process drawing. Why do most people think that the two-process system will give so much better results than the one-process method?"*

We have to have drawing in order to run a cotton mill. We are all interested in what the other fellow thinks about the drawing, and we ought to have a good discussion on this.

Chairman Rushworth: If I might say so at this time, it seems to be the general idea that with the double process on drawing you have your increase of doublings. We can go into this from that standpoint, if anyone wishes to discuss it.

Mr. Jennings: I tell you folks I am a two-process man myself, though I haven't got it all the way through. I double-process all my warp yarn and single-process the filling. Mr. Rushworth spoke just now about it, when you double your drawing (that is two-process) you are adding doublings to your work further on down the line. I want to give you just a little bit of information from what I have gone through with in the last three years. Three years ago I was doubling my warp yarn 76.448 times. Now we have a single-process picker room and have the long-draft spinning, and we get 72 doublings on that same yarn today. That is all we get. The argument, or thought, for doublers is to pick up the weak places or pick up the faulty places that might be in the roving or might be in the roll, as it comes through. Machines are like men; they are not perfect. There are going to be some places in the roll as it comes through that are not perfect. As we work it back we are going to try to pick up those places. We are going to make a better product with the doubling than without it.

Mr. Davis: It would be a lot harder to detect the difference between one and two-process if we were on finer work. Our numbers are from 8s to 19s. We used to run two-process picking on the card, two-process drawing, two-process on the fly frames. Now it is one-process picking on the card, one-process of drawing, and one-process on the fly frames. And for us there has been no depreciation in the breaking strength, and it is mighty little off in the evenness of the work. I have seen both the systems in work. It goes back to the old theory that cotton is strongest nearest the cotton field, that the more machinery you run it through the weaker it gets. The more you work it, the more difficult it is to draw, especially if it is short; and I would say offhand, after having several years' experience on both systems, for our class of work going to one-process drawing did not help us any. I might amend that by saying we got new drawing frames about the time we went to one-process drawing.

Mr. Armfield: My plant is at White Oak Mills. We have run two-process drawing since 1912. I have heard it both ways. Of course, we have made tests and have found but very little difference. You can make bad work on one drawing, take it through another, and generally multiply your troubles over there. We have found the breaking strength about the same. As Mr. Davis said, we are running new frames.

Mr. Jennings: What kind of rolls have you, Mr. Davis?

Mr. Davis: Metallic rolls.

J. C. Farmer, Asst. Supt., Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Fieldale, Va.: I had experience with one-process drawing one time. In most cases, when you go to one process you put in new drawing, and that often looks like it is better. I think, if you take the two-process with the same conditions and make exhaustive tests, on single and double, that with the single-process drawing you will find much weaker yarn and much more uneven yarn, everything else being equal.

E. L. Thompson, Glen Raven Mill, Glen Raven, N. C.: I have had a good deal of experience in trying to run both one-process and two-process drawing. I have found trouble with the one-process, especially on colored work.

SPEED OF FRONT ROLLS

Mr. Jennings: Has anybody else anything to say? Now, we might add just a little bit right there that is not on this sheet. At what speed do we run our front rolls on our drawing? Mr. Armfield, at what speed do you run your front rolls?

Mr. Armfield: 310.

Mr. Ward: I run mine 350. That is about twice too fast.

Mr. A.: 280.

Mr. B.: 320.

Mr. Jennings: I run mine 290.

DIAMETER OF DRAWING FRAME ROLLS

John A. Rudisill, Card Grinder, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.: I should like to ask a question, as to front-roll speed. Do all drawing frames have the same diameter front roll?

Mr. Jennings: I am going to answer yes. One and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. Who is going to differ with me?

Mr. Thompson: No, sir, they are not. Ours is $1\frac{1}{4}$. What is yours, Mr. Armfield?

Mr. Armfield: $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Mr. Jennings: Somebody else give theirs.

Mr. C.: $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Mr. Thompson: We bought our drawing frames second-hand down at Red Springs. We are on fine work.

Mr. Jennings: That may be a factor, all right.

Mr. Thompson: I think all the drawing that is bought now for short-staple cotton is $1\frac{1}{4}$. You can not get them set close enough for short cotton if you set them at $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Chairman Rushworth: Is that a recent purchase?

Mr. Jennings: Yes, sir, I think he said so.

INCREASING CARD SPEEDS

We will take up the next question: *"In increasing card production, do you find it better to increase the lap weight or the doffer speed? (b) In decreasing card production, do you find it better to decrease the lap weight or the doffer speed? (Note: Weight of sliver to remain the same in all cases.)"*

Mr. Rudisill: I should like to ask how you are going to increase or decrease the production on your cards without either decreasing or increasing the delivery by the doffer, or the doffer speed, because the production on the card is governed by the delivery from the doffer in yards, and if the sliver remains the same weight then I don't know of any way to do it.

Mr. Simpson: I should like to state that you can not change the doffer speed without changing the weight of your sliver and without changing your line-up, because if you speed up the doffer it decreases the weight of the

(Continued on Page 8)

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(Continued from Page 6)

sliver, and if you cut the speed of the doffer it increases the weight of the sliver.

Mr. Armfield: You change them about.

Mr. Jennings: That is the point I am leading up to. Which is better—to increase the speed of the doffer or increase the weight of the lap? That is the question. Then vice versa, for decreasing production.

Mr. Farmer: I don't know, and I may be wrong about it, but it seems to me if you had a card producing a 60-grain sliver and a doffer making 11, and you wanted to increase production, if you increase the speed of the doffer you certainly do not increase the weight of the sliver, because it is all geared up together. If you increase the speed of the doffer you speed up everything.

Mr. Davis: That brings the drawing-frame question to the front completely. My experience is that it is better to leave the sliver where the drawing frame is accustomed to handle it and let it come out a little faster. If you change it, it affects the work of the draw frame more than it would if you just speed up the doffer.

Mr. Jennings: Have you anything to say, Mr. Armfield?

Mr. Armfield: No, except that if you heavy up on the lap you are certainly going to heavy up on the sliver at the same speed. But you can change the draft, increase it or decrease it. Some time ago we were running a lap of 17¼ ounces. We changed that, cut it down to 15 ounces. We think we are getting better work, and we are still getting as much production on the card as we were getting, by changing the production gear on the card.

Mr. Jennings: I have been carding quite a while—15 or 20 years. My experience has taught me this, that I can not put a 16-ounce lap or an 18-ounce lap in my card and get the same weight of sliver on the front that I did before I changed the draft on that card. Say I am running a 14-ounce lap and put a 16 in; then the weight on the front has to be heavier. You have to change the draft, drop it back down to where it was before. You then have not done a thing to your card but added draft. The only thing you can do is, as Mr. Armfield says, speed up the production gear.

If anybody else has anything to say we shall be glad to hear it.

Mr. Simpson, does that suit you?

Mr. Simpson: Yes, sir. I think you are exactly right on that. But, in my experience in carding, I would rather use a heavy lap and beat it in slow than a light lap and beat it in fast. My experience is that it gives the lickier in more time to clean it. I believe we get better results that way.

Mr. Jennings: Mr. Simpson, the work ahead of you will tell you what size sliver you have to run.

Mr. Simpson: Well, you can lengthen your draft, you see. I would rather run long draft. I think we get better results with a draft around 120 and to beat it in slow than by running a light lap and beating it in fast.

Mr. Jennings: All right, we will check up. How much draft do you men run?

Mr. Ward: 100.

Mr. D.: 120 or 122.

Mr. E.: 120.

Mr. Davis: We run 118.

Mr. Jennings: I have 110.

That question I just now asked you is not on the list, but I wanted to find out how much draft you are using. If what I have just said is right for increasing the pro-

duction, the reverse is also right for decreasing it, is it not? Cut the speed of your doffer to cut the amount of production; raise the speed of the doffer to increase the production. You can not do it by changing the weight of your sliver.

Mr. Farmer: I should like to ask one question. Suppose you were making a 60-grain sliver and had a doffer speed of 10. Would it be possible to have a doffer speed of 12 and also have a 60-grain sliver?

AGEING COTTON ON OPENING ROOM FLOOR

Mr. Jennings: Let's pass on to Question 5: "What is the general opinion of ageing cotton on the opening room floor after all ties and bagging have been taken off? Are any benefits derived from such practice?"

J. E. T. Childers, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.: I should just like to ask about that question. Does it mean just to strip off the bagging and ties or to throw it all up in a bin and let it all age in the same bin?

Mr. Jennings: I would not say I know positively, but I would say it means to open it all up.

Chairman Rushworth: Open it up and aerate it.

Mr. Jennings: There are two types of cotton that will enter into this discussion, compressed cotton and what we call loose cotton.

How many bales do you open at a time?

Mr. Davis: 20.

Mr. Ward: We do the same thing—about 20.

Mr. Simpson: We open six at a time, but if I were equipped for it I would say open 50 bales and let it stay two or three days, if you could—or just as long as you can. The longer you age it, the better it will work.

Mr. Jennings: Give your reason for that.

Mr. Simpson: It gives it a chance to fluff up. You know this compressed cotton is pressed tight. It is good policy to age it just as long as you can, but many of us are not equipped for doing that. I can't do it. I have been on a job recently where we opened up 100 bales at a time and threw the cotton up at the side of the room. I got the best results there I have ever had.

Mr. Jennings: How many spindles did you have on that job?

Mr. Simpson: 20,000.

Mr. Farmer: We open up 20 at a time. The reason we do not open up more is because we have to feed off it. We have them go around and get some off each bale, to feed.

Mr. Davis: One of the important reasons, I think, for opening it up ahead of time is to allow it to gather its normal content of moisture, or to throw moisture off, if it happens to be too damp.

Mr. Jennings: It will take on its natural humidity and hold it there, if you can get it in the bulg and keep it long enough.

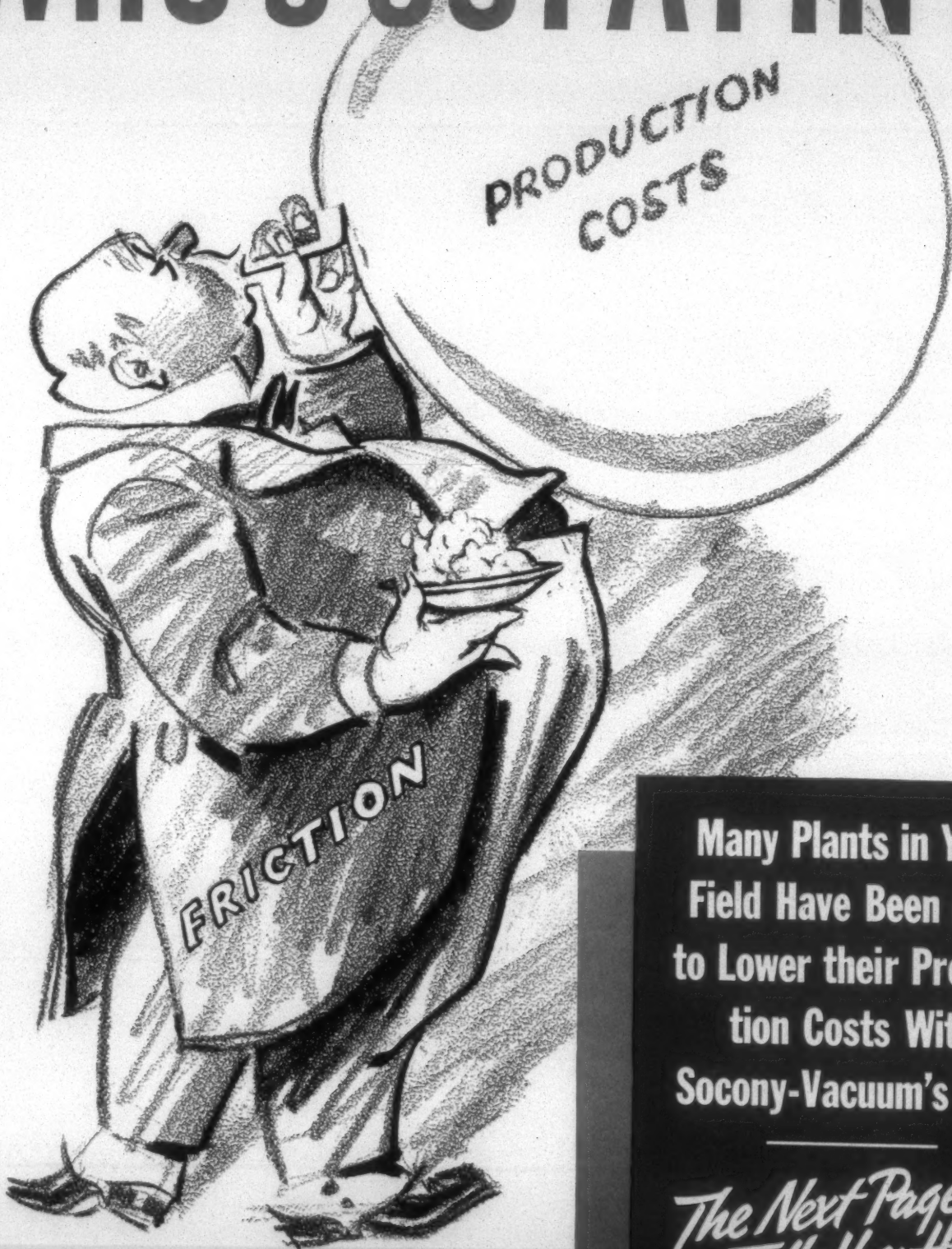
Mr. Armfield: We use compressed Western cotton, and some of it is so hard you almost have to take a pick to get it out. We use from 40 to 50 bales a day through the bale breaker. We don't have the room to do it, but I think it would be a good idea to have it opened up ahead of time. We use some round-baled cotton, and that is as hard as a board. I don't know how they get it in that shape. I think most of the ageing, in the last few years, has been in the cloth or in the yarn. But I do think it would be a good thing to open it up and let it age, if you have the room.

LONG DRAFT ROVING FRAMES

Mr. Jennings: I think so, too. Is there anything else

(Continued on Page 10)

WHO'S GOT A PIN?



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back. There is a leak in the fuel line and it might get worse. When we took off, a fuel flow gauge broke its glass and I find that it is

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An accumulating result of this phase of refunding operations has been that of

tions to put part of their idle funds to work, but it has done little to reduce the aggregate of idle capital. There has been an even more direct

Cites Recovery Signs.

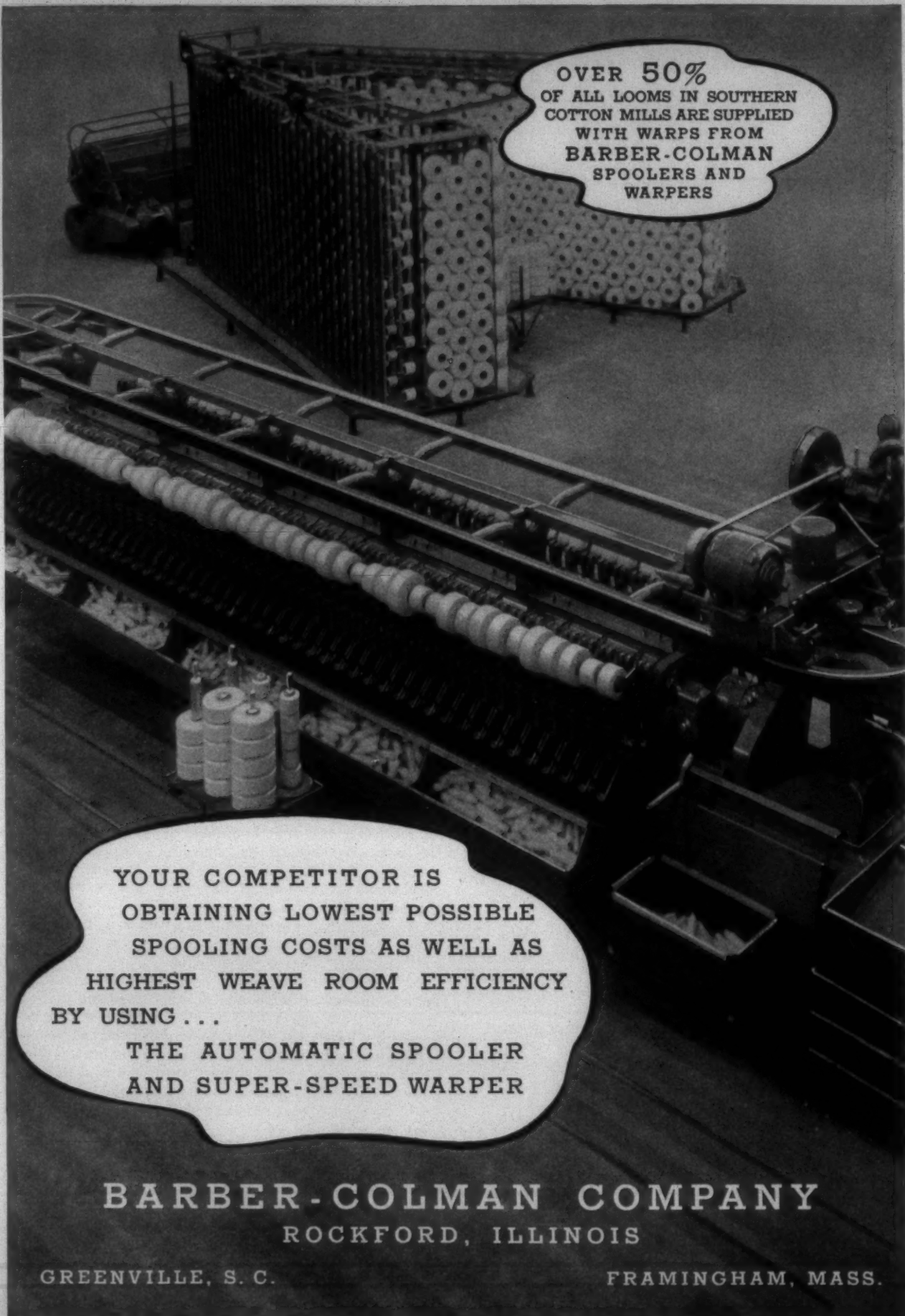
He pointed to improvement in agriculture, industrial production, and the index of French prices

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Northern N. C.-Virginia Division Meets At Greensboro

(Continued from Page 8)

on this question? If not, we will go on.

The next question is: "Discuss long-draft roving frames."

Mr. Armfield: We have long draft on roving frames. We think we get a lot evenner work with long draft on our slubber. We are making up as high as .90 hank and .72. That is what we are making, and we think it is evenner.

Mr. Davis: We have had an experimental unit twice, of long draft on slubbers, and we naturally put it up against the hardest thing we had—put it up against about 7 per cent black sulphur colors, and we found that it greatly reduced the end breakage in the spinning room over the old system of drafting at the slubbers and, if anything, made more even work. We had a draft of 8 on the slubbers, on that long draft.

Mr. Thompson: What length of cotton?

Mr. Davis: 15/16-inch.

L. V. Andrews: On the intermediate we run the sliver right from the drawing to the intermediate frame. We are getting fairly even roving through it now, making 1.10 hank roving out of 58 or 60-grain sliver. We have it running very good in the card room, but it never ran as well in the spinning room as the others. It makes a very strong yarn, but in some other respects it is not so good. We are running now about 7.5 draft.

Mr. Andrews: I should like to know what number of yarn these men are running on their roving frames. We are making now 14s.

Mr. Jennings: Mr. Davis, what number of yarn are you getting off your long-draft roving?

Mr. Davis: We were spinning 15s.

Chairman Rushworth: That was on sulphur black, 15/16 cotton.

Discussion On Spinning

Mr. Jennings: All right; we are all done with the carding questions now, and we will go on down to the spinning room.

The first question on the list under the head of spinning is: "What type of overhead cleaner have you found most satisfactory for warper creels? Discuss overhead cleaners for spinning frames."

John D. Scott, Overseer Spinning, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.: I think the type of cleaner you have would depend on the length and type of warper creel. Some creels are much longer than others. Our warp creel is about 60 feet long.

Mr. Jennings: You have the fast-speed warper.

Mr. Scott: We have the traveling unit type. When we first installed these creels we had the oscillating type of fan, and we could not begin to clean them. Then we tried the overhead cleaner and have gotten good results with that. But we had to put a switch in on the cleaner so it would stop when the warper stopped when the end came down, because if you let it run on you will have more kinks than you can ever get out. I think the kind of cleaner depends on the kind and length of the creels.

Mr. Jennings: There is not anything said here about the type of creels. Has anyone else a cleaner for warper creels? No one else seems to have.

How many have overhead cleaning for spinning? About three or four.

W. A. Price, Overseer Spinning No. 2 Mill, Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.: Well, I don't know anything much to say about it, only I run 60 with the

cleaners, and it cleans satisfactorily. That is about all I can tell you about it.

Mr. Jennings: How much draft are you running on the spinning?

Mr. Price: 12.

Mr. Jennings: Single or double?

Mr. Price: Double.

Mr. Jennings: Double creel. All right, sir. Has anybody else a cleaner that we haven't talked to?

R. C. Moreland, Overseer Spinning, White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.: We have a bunch of cleaners at White Oak that travel on eight frames, 8.45 yarn. I think it is a lot of help.

Mr. Jennings: Is it satisfactory? Does it do the work?

Mr. Moreland: Well, it does.

R. M. Barham, Foreman, Bedspread Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Leaksville, N. C.: Has anyone any information as to whether an overhead cleaner is as satisfactory where you are spinning coarse yarn as it is for finer yarns?

Mr. Ward: Mr. Barham, we are running it from 10s up to 70s. We found it better, even, on the 10s than on the 70s. I find we get equally as good results in the coarse mill as we do on the fine yarn.

STARTING NEW CORK ROLLS

Mr. Jennings: We will pass on to Question No. 2: "In starting new cork rolls which are 1 1/16-inch in diameter and buffing from time to time until they are a shy 15/16-inch in diameter, should the rolls be set closer as the diameter gets smaller? Why? Would it be better to turn the cast-iron rolls down and use a thicker-wall cot and have a better cushion after the last buffing?"

How many are running cork rolls? Raise your hands. About three or four. We haven't so many here. What is your experience?

Mr. Farmer: One mill with which I was connected had cork rolls—started off with two or three frames. They finally decided to turn down the roll to 5/8-inch and finish it with cork. We didn't put the cork on the back but just used it in the front. Every so often we would buff a whole front line at a time. That mill turned down all the rolls—the front line only. They used leather in the back. We thought that, since the back rollers should probably run from a long time in the average mill, the cork would deteriorate in that time, and it would be cheaper to use leather.

Mr. Jennings: The question is whether, as the cork is buffed down and the diameter becomes less, should the roll be set up. That is the question.

Mr. Barham: I happen to have spinning frames that there is no way of adjusting—no way of setting that. I have found (though it may be just imagination or a notion of my own) that after turning down the roll you do not get the same cushion you have before; and I don't know that we can get as uniform yarn, unless all the rollers are of the same diameter, so as to get the same cushion. Our rolls are so constructed that we could not set them up.

Mr. Jennings: If you put a 15/16 roller in, the question is whether you could set that in there without its rubbing the middle roll.

Mr. Barham: No, sir, it would not.

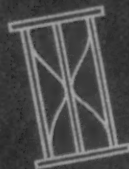
Mr. Jennings: Well, mine would.

Mr. Moreland: We have run cork for the last ten years at White Oak Mills. Our rolls are 1 1/16. We have our cap bars set and never change them from one rebuff until we take them out.

Mr. Thompson: I haven't had experience with cork.

(Continued on Page 12)

8,320 hours on the front line



AND STILL NO NEED OF BUFFING

This is the most recent report on Everlastic in a Texas mill spinning 30's to 50's cotton yarn. Such performance for Everlastic is by no means unusual. For instance, another mill reports 21,280 hours with 3 buffings; a third mill 5,000 hours without buffing, and so on.



Furthermore, extensive tests show that the superior drafting qualities of Everlastic produce a yarn that is stronger, more even and truer to size.

Note below additional advantages

Everlastic is a synthetic rubber product PERFECTED after many years of co-operative research with E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Inc., U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., and Manhattan

Raybestos Co., and after 3 years of practical testing in many well known mills. Laboratory control methods of manufacture assure uniformity and dependability.

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QUALITY • EXTREME DURABILITY • RESILIENCY

ADVANTAGES

1. Oil proof. 2. Unaffected by changes in temperature. 3. Four times the life of cork cots. 4. Six to sixteen times the life of leather covering. 5. Superior drawing surface produces stronger and more even yarn. 6. Non-oxidizing. 7. Very resilient. Will not flute or flatten. 8. Resiliency can be regulated, permitting less top weight. This means a better yarn, longer life of roll covers and savings in oil and power. 9. Can be rebuffed repeatedly without loss in drawing quality or cushion. 10. Total direct savings of 50 to 75 percent over cork or leather usually possible.

Northern N. C.-Virginia Division Meets At Greensboro

(Continued from Page 10)

It seems to me, if the cork rolls were a larger size, and you had the rolls set up as close as the staple of cotton would allow, then if you turned them down how could you get them any closer?

Mr. Jennings: Mr. Thompson, when you put on the cot, before the roller is turned down, your roller is over size. When you turn the roll down and put on the cot the roll is standard size.

Mr. Rudisill: If you turn the roll down, why should you wish to set it up any closer? The back remains at just the same place.

Mr. Simpson: If the roll is already correctly set over the steel roller, and you turn it down, you will have exactly the same space between, regardless of diameter. I don't think it needs any setting.

Mr. Barham: If it has more cushion, the biting surface spreads out better. That is why I don't care so much about the cork roll. Every time you turn it down you take away some of the cushion.

Mr. Jennings: Take away some of the bite.

The consensus of opinion, I believe, is not to move the roll. How about that?

Mr. Davis: It seems that they have about shown us it does not get us anywhere.

DRAFT ON LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Mr. Jennings: Let's take up Question No. 3: "Please give us the actual figures as to the average drafts which you are running on long-draft spinning. State yarn number, size of hank roving, twist, etc."

Mr. Barham: I have a plant that makes various sizes, some for market use, some for home use. In other words, I have two plants. It would be almost impossible to give you the roving.

Mr. Jennings: Well, give us one.

Mr. Barham: I use one roving anywhere from 18 to 12 draft. Our highest usually runs about 18—18 draft.

Mr. Jennings: What size roving?

Mr. Barham: From 1.50, 2-hank, 4-hank.

Mr. Jennings: About what twist multiple do you use?

Mr. Barham: That depends on the class of work. I make hosiery yarn, weaving yarns.

Mr. Jennings: I am talking about the roving now.

Mr. Barham: About 1.10.

Mr. Jennings: Are all your rovings 1.10?

Mr. Barham: Some are not.

Mr. Jennings: What size package?

Mr. Barham: 7 by 3½. 9 by 4. 6 by 12.

Mr. Farmer: Our 20s yarn we make from 1.15 hank roving. We try to have a twist multiple of 1.10, but about 1.28 to 1.30 is about as good as we can do, with 15/16-inch cotton. Of course, I think the lower multiple is better, provided you can get the roving to stay together. We have a draft of 17.5. 17s to 20s yarn.

Mr. Armfield: You are speaking about slubber roving now. We are using a little less than 1.0.

Mr. Jennings: One times the square root? That is the twist multiple?

Mr. Armfield: Yes, sir. That sounds mighty low, but we have the ball-bearing bobbins. That is on 15/16-inch cotton.

LONG DRAFT ON KNITTING YARNS

Mr. Thompson: I should like to know if anyone here has been making sales yarn or market yarn on long-draft spinning. Would it be practicable to use the long-draft

spinning for money-making purposes?

Mr. Barham: We have one mill practically equipped for long draft for knitting yarn.

Mr. Jennings: Sales yarn?

Mr. Barham: Yes, sir.

Mr. Ward: We have a mill equipped for long draft for knitting yarn.

Mr. Jennings: Sales yarn?

Mr. Ward: Yes, sir. We made a test on that several years ago. When we put in long draft we put in 1,000 spindles on four frames and ran a test there two years before we bought for the entire mill. We had yarn knit from time to time, making not only one test but several tests. On every test that we ran we found the yarn to be a little better, a little stronger, a little evenner, than from regular spinning. This particular mill was on carded yarn. That was our experience with it.

Mr. Jennings: I have long draft. On my warp I am running 14.31 draft. That is spun from 1.80 hank roving. The twist multiple on that is 1.37. On my filling the draft is 14.44. The twist multiple on that is 1.137. You get the idea that I am putting in less twist on the filling roving than on the warp roving. The staple of the cotton is supposed to be 15/16 inch, in the warp, and 7/8-inch, filling.

Mr. Davis: Why are you putting more twist in the warp roving than in the filling?

Mr. Rushworth: I don't like to put any more twist in roving than is absolutely necessary. You need more twist in the warp yarn than you do in the filling yarn. In fact, in most fillings, unless it is for some special fabric purpose, the least twist you can put in for good spinning is the best twist.

Mr. Davis: The question was why you put more twist in for the warp than for the filling.

Mr. Rushworth: I don't know, sir, because I don't think of putting any twist in roving.

Mr. Jennings: I am leading up to this, gentlemen, that if you do not put the standard twist, or a little twist, in the 1.80 hank roving—let it be filling, warp, or what it might be—it will not come out of the creel without a stretch in it. In the 1.10 hank roving there is more weight, and it will pull out without stretching.

Chairman Rushworth: Then you keep your twist as low as you possibly can to pull out?

Mr. Jennings: Yes, sir.

Mr. Simpson: I want to ask a question. Why is it that on long-draft spinning you have to do about twice or three times as much cleaning to keep the work clean as on short draft, and isn't that good cotton being wasted that you have to clean off your machines?

Mr. Jennings: I have been studying that question for three years and haven't found the answer yet.

Mr. Simpson: If you have twice or three times as much fly from long draft as from short, you are certainly losing some good stock there.

Mr. Andrews: Back in the card room you have eliminated one process. Part of that fly that you get out on your spinning frames now you formerly lost in the card room.

Mr. Jennings: Your idea is that, simply, you have moved the place where this fly is deposited?

Mr. Andrews: Yes, sir.

I should like to ask this question of these gentlemen that are making sales yarn on long-draft frames. Are they using single-creel or double-creel roving?

Mr. Ward: We use double-creel roving and try to draft 18.

Mr. Thompson: In the long-draft spinning, does it take any more labor cost than it does on the regular-

(Continued on Page 18)

Self-Sufficiency Has Tripped Many a Good Man

The Mill
That Persists
in Thinking
Obsolete Looms
Are
Good Enough



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When It Hurts Most

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Program American Cotton Manufacturers Association

Pinehurst, N. C., May 1 and 2

FRIDAY, MAY 1ST
10 A. M.

Convention called to order by President Thos. H. Webb.

Invocation—Rev. I. Harding Hughs, Rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Concord, N. C.

Address of Welcome—Harvey W. Moore, President, Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, Charlotte, N. C.

Announcement of Committees.

a. Nominations.

b. Resolutions.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer—W. M. McLaurine, Charlotte, N. C.

Address—Thos. H. Webb, President, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Concord, N. C.

Immediately after President Webb's address, a most important moving picture, "The Destiny of Dixie," will be shown, giving a visual observation of one phase of social development in a group of textile mills.

Address—Claudius T. Murchison, President, The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Address—E. W. Kemmerer, Professor of Economics, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Announcements and adjournment.

1 to 2:30 P. M.—Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.

Meeting called to order by Thos. H. Webb, President.

Round Table Discussion—"The Common Problems of Industry and Agriculture and How They May Be Solved to Mutual Advantage." Donald Comer, President Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., presiding.

Address—J. W. Harrelson, President State A. & E. College, Raleigh, N. C.

Address—Robert R. West, President Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Address—David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.

General discussion.

3 P. M.

Special feature of afternoon program for the ladies.

All of the visiting ladies are invited and urged to attend a seminar on "Style Trends and New Uses," conducted by Miss Catherine Cleveland, consumer consultant for the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York.

This program will last for only one hour and Miss Cleveland has a very valuable program to present.

All of the ladies are expected to attend.

8 P. M.

Annual Banquet—President Thos. H. Webb, Toastmaster.

Introduction of Honor Guests.

Music.

Address—Dr. Charles M. Newcomb.

The ball room will also be open and provided with a good orchestra for those who care to dance.

SATURDAY, MAY 2ND
10 A. M.

Convention called to order by President Thos. H. Webb.

Report of Policy Committee—Charles A. Cannon, Chairman, Concord, N. C.

Report of Traffic Committee—Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, Chairman, Flat Rock, N. C.; Carl R. Cunningham, Traffic Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

Report of Cotton Committee—A. K. Winget, Chairman, Albemarle, N. C.

Report of the Textile Foundation and the National Industrial Conference Board—Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.

Report on General Arbitration Council of Textile Industry—George P. Ray, New York.

Report on Publicity—Harvey W. Moore, Chairman, Charlotte, N. C.

Report on National Legislation—Hon. O. Max Gardner, Counsel, Washington, D. C.

Report of Committee on Resolutions—Stuart W. Cramer, Chairman, Charlotte, N. C.

Report of Committee on Nominations—W. N. Banks, Chairman, Grantville, Ga.

Presentation of Medals.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Adjournment.

On Saturday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock the management will entertain the visiting ladies with a bridge party in the parlors of the hotel. All ladies are most cordially invited to attend.

National Cotton Week

National Cotton Week's national scope is emphasized by the elaborate tie-in promotional campaigns being prepared by only indirectly affected interests co-operating in this year's observance, June 1st to June 6th.

Both preceding the event and all during the week, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, which sponsors National Cotton Week, newspaper and magazine advertising, radio programs and window exhibits of related industries will feature the importance of cotton in the average family's every-day life—all in addition to the intensive cotton goods merchandising programs scheduled by the more than 40,000 retailers expected to participate.

Lever Bros. Co., manufacturers of Rinso, for example, will not only feature National Cotton Week in its extensive national newspaper advertising and probably in its radio programs but is also already co-operating with thousands of washing machine dealers in practically every town and city in the country in plans for Cotton Week window displays centering on cotton washable fabrics.

The week, it is pointed out, is timed to coincide with the cotton weather which usually prevails throughout the country in early June enhancing the combined style and comfort appeal of cottons and thus it will provide the sales impetus to carry the ordinary summer cotton selling season well through July.



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3. Glazing
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10. Ball Warping Package Dyed Yarn

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Storm Damages Mills at Anderson

The tornado which struck Anderson, S. C., on April 6th severely damaged the plant and village of the Appleton Mills and the village of the Anderson Cotton Mills. The loss at the Appleton plant and village is estimated at

\$100,000. The work of repairing the mill and the two villages is already under way.

The pictures on this page give an idea of the force of the storm and the wreckage it caused.



Houses in Appleton Mill Village—Note Damage to Mill



Tornado Wreckage in Anderson Mill Village, April 6th



Tornado Wreckage in Anderson Mill Village, April 6th



Houses in Appleton Mill Village

The Arkwrights Research Program

Among the various research organizations which have contributed much to the textile industry is The Arkwrights, Inc., which is the practical research organization established a number of years ago by the Southern Textile Association. This organization performs a unique function, since instead of carrying out research work in its usual conception in which the work for the most part represents laboratory experiments, the members of this group carry out their experiments in mills under actual operating conditions, and the work done is of an entirely practical character.

Research in industry has been defined as "nothing more or less than an intelligent inquiry into how to do practical things in the best way." The membership of The Arkwrights, Inc., is composed of operating executives of mills and allied industries who attained their membership by, first, possessing the necessary qualifications, and, second, submitting to a research committee conclusive tests on some phase of textile manufacturing operation which proved of worthwhile value in actual operation. These members, having proved their ability, continue to show their interest by submitting from time to time further tests along the same line of thought or delving into other matters of importance to the mill man. These tests and their results, coming from actual mill operation and being carried out by men in daily contact with the various operations, are more satisfactory and understandable to the average man engaged in the work of the mill.

Quite a number of the tests made by The Arkwrights as a contribution to the industry have proven of actual value in money saved in the operation of mills whose operating executives are interested in the best way to do things.

Recently The Arkwrights, Inc., has made a slight departure from the usual method of tests in that it has sponsored some tests by students of several recognized Southern textile schools. This year there has been submitted to these students a test involving considerable work investigating the evenness of yarns, the results of which should prove very interesting, as the test covers points often discussed but never before developed to the point where conclusions might be drawn. The schools co-operating and the students designated for the work are: North Carolina State College, T. M. Ismet, graduate student; Clemson College, J. C. Ballard and W. B. Hiott, seniors; Georgia School of Technology, B. F. Burnett and J. W. Simmons, seniors; and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, W. H. Wolfe, senior. These tests are being completed this semester and suitable rewards will be made for satisfactory conclusive reports at the annual meeting of The Arkwrights, Inc., this summer.

There is a great need for intensive research into the various phases of textile operating methods, more now than ever before, and the persistent and unselfish efforts of individuals and organizations such as The Arkwrights, Inc., will do a great deal to advance the textile industry along this line.

Anyone interested in the details of the work of The Arkwrights, Inc., may secure full information from the secretary, D. H. Hill, Jr., Box 1225, Charlotte, N. C.

Report On Goldberg Mills

A larger net surplus by the American Combed Yarn Corporation and the Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills and a decrease in the surplus of the American Cotton Mills, Inc., were listed in the report of the trustees on file in the bankruptcy section of U. S. District Court in Charlotte.

Clyde Armstrong and Robert Goldberg are trustees for the three concerns. The report covers the six months period from July 1st to December 31st of last year.

With reference to the American Cotton Mills, the trustees reported the surplus for the firm reduced \$15,913. Sales for the period totaled \$174,718 with a net sales deficit of \$137, but general expenses of \$15,776 increased the general deficit. However, the firm paid a processing tax to the Federal Government of \$22,523, which has not been taken into consideration in the report.

Concerning the American Combed Yarn Corporation, gross profits on sales were reported at \$28,071, with net profit of \$9,521. Total sales for the period, less discounts, commissions, freight and the like, were \$346,489.57. This made for a net increase in surplus of \$9,521.72. This report did not take into consideration processing tax payments of \$59,428.

In the case of the Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills, the trustees reported a net surplus increase of \$19,507. Total sales, less commissions, discounts, freight and the like, were \$503,894. The gross profit on sales was \$31,981. This does not take into consideration a processing tax of \$36,393.

The trustees reported the physical property of the plants good and referred to a planned reorganization of the concerns.

New Dupont Colors

Several recent additions to established lines of colors are announced by the Dyestuffs Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Included in this list are "Diagen" Orange MG (patented); "Acele" Scarlet B; "Celanthrene" Navy Blue BP Concentrated (patented); "Sulfanthrene" Pink FFC Paste (patent applied for); "Sulfanthrene" Blue 2BDC Extra Paste (patent applied for); "Ponsol" Jade Green Supra C Paste (patented); "Pontamine" Fast Black LCW; "Diagen" Red MG Concentrated Solution (patented); and Vat Colors manufactured in grain form.

"Diagen" Orange MG (patented) is a new addition to the division's line of stabilized azoic colors for use in printing cotton. It produces bright, yellow shades of orange of good fastness to washing at 160° F. and to power laundering with chlorine and of satisfactory resistance to light. This new product is used in self shades as well as in combinations for the production of browns. Like the rest of this class of colors, "Diagen" Orange MG is easy to apply and develops rapidly.

"Acele" Scarlet B, recently added to the line of acetate fiber colors, yields yellow shades of red on both bright and delustered acetate fiber yarn and piece goods. It penetrates well and exhibits very good general dyeing properties. The fastness of this dye to bleaching, rubbing, hot pressing, scrooping and steaming is said to be very good. Furthermore, it possesses good resistance to light and washing at 120° F. "Acele" Scarlet B finds use in dyeing women's dress goods and similar materials, in both straight and combination shades, being particularly recommended for discharge prints because of its good discharging properties.

Schedule of Textile Meetings

South Carolina Spinners' Division, Southern Textile Association, Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., April 18th.

Knitting Arts Exhibition, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, April 20th-24th.

Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, Textile School, Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., April 30th-May 1st-2nd.

Master Mechanics' Division, Southern Textile Association, White Oak Mills Y. M. C. A., Greensboro, N. C., May 8th.

Tennessee Division, Southern Textile Association, Knoxville, Tenn., May 16th.

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, annual convention, General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga., May 21st-22nd.

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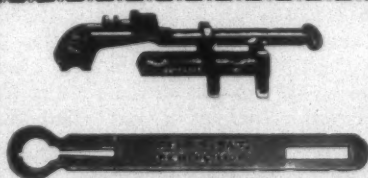
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PRECISION BEARINGS

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP. STAMFORD CONN. U.S.A.

Northern N. C.-Virginia Division Meets At Greensboro

(Continued from Page 12)

process spinning? If it does, does it eliminate the saving in the card room?

Mr. Barham: My experience is that it does not take any more labor, but that there has been a saving in place of added expense. We cut out most of our one-process on coarser numbers. The finer numbers, after we get to 20s, we run as we did before. From 20s to 30s, the finer numbers, we run as we did before.

Mr. Thompson: If it makes more fly in the spinning, does it take any more labor to take care of that fly, or do you put it on the spinners?

Mr. Davis: When we went to long-draft and eliminated a process in the carding, we found those overhead cleaners were indispensable. We had to have them. That took the place of a lot of the cleaning we did do.

Mr. Jennings: Does anyone know how long the larger package lasts in the creel?

Mr. Scott: About 14 hours—a package 10 by 5.

REPLACING APRONS ON LONG DRAFT FRAMES

Mr. Jennings: Let's go on to the next question: "Is it better to replace the aprons on long-draft spinning frames periodically or as they wear out?"

How many of you have had long-draft spinning any length of time? Ten years, or five years, etc.?

Mr. F.: We have had ours five years—a little over five years.

Mr. Farmer: We have had ours a little over four years. The system we use in changing aprons is this: We clean the spinning rolls once a year and take them all off. At that time we replace all worn cots. In the meantime, if one should give out, the section man will put it back.

Mr. Jennings: He says it is better to replace them all at once. Mine has been running only three years, and some have given out.

Mr. Armfield: I should like to ask one question of those who have long draft. Is there anything to clean these aprons out with? That lint gets in there under the apron. That accumulation in there of oil and little lumps will come along and break an end down. I should like to know what system is best to clean them out.

Mr. Farmer: We are trying a new system now. With the other system it was very hard to clean. We have one man take out the cots and clean them. He has a little truck and moves it down the alley. He does not have any special time to do it, but we keep him on it all the time.

Mr. Thompson: I think it is pretty well established that long-draft spinning is preferable to the old style so far as operating is concerned. So far as labor is concerned, I should like to know what percentage they have saved in the long-draft system.

Mr. Jennings: I am sorry, but that question does not come in there, and we can not take it up. If anybody has a definite figure he is willing to express, it will be all right.

Mr. Davis: That would depend on how many processes of fly frames were eliminated and how fine a yarn you were spinning. If you had only two processes and eliminated one of them, you would save at least 50 per cent.

Mr. Thompson: I mean in the whole process of manufacturing.

Mr. Davis: We never stacked it up against the slashing and weaving, etc., but just the card-room process.

Due to some unexplained delay in the mail, the remaining part of the report on this discussion was not received in time for publication in this issue. It will be published next week.—Editor.

Weaving Mills Make Best Showing

Companies engaged solely in weaving cotton continued to lead purely spinning units and combined spinning-weaving mills in earnings on textile investment during the last half of 1935, and for the full year as well, data on the cotton textile industry released by the Federal Trade Commission show. Commission dyers and weavers were in second place.

Other preliminary tables made public show investments and costs. All are based on reports of 257 cotton textile companies for the six months period ended December 31, 1935. These companies represent about 45 per cent of the 582 included in the fuller report issued in March for the first half of 1935.

WEAVERS EARNED 3.87% ON INVESTMENT

The 35 weaving companies on whose statistics the comparisons are based earned 3.87 per cent on textile investment during the last half of 1935 compared with 3.05 for the first half of the year and a total for the whole year of 6.93. These earnings are calculated on total textile income and before payment of interest and income taxes.

The rate of return derived from net profit on sales is set at 3.67 per cent for the second half of the year, compared with 2.82 for the first half, and 6.50 for the year as a whole. The rate of return derived from other textile income is also shown in the tables.

The 44 spinning companies shown in the rate of return table earned 1.21 per cent on textile investment, as contrasted with a loss of 1.19 per cent for the first half of the year.

One hundred and nineteen combined spinning and weaving companies earned .12 per cent as compared with a loss for the first half of 2.08 per cent.

COMMISSION DYER FIGURES GOOD

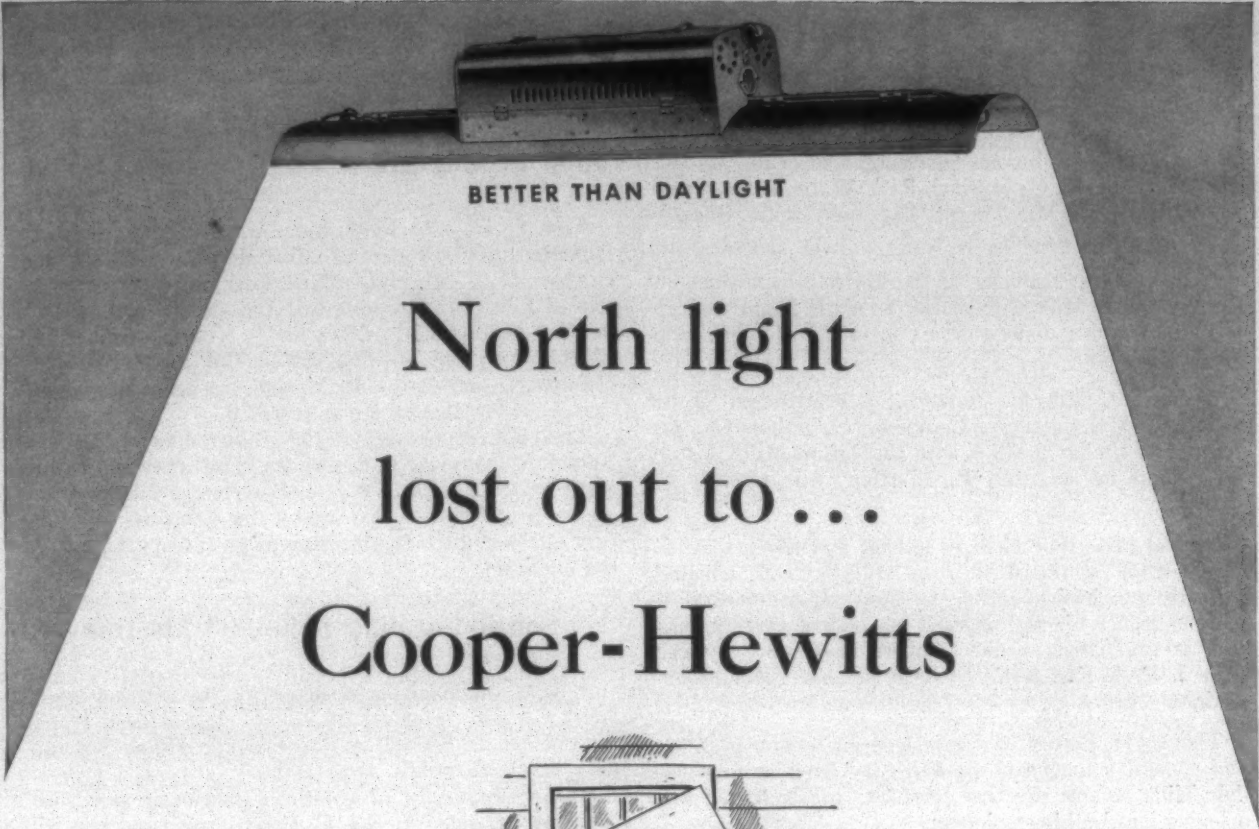
The 42 commission dyeing and finishing firms, while second only to the weavers in their showing for the year, reversed the general trend and earned 1½ per cent less in the second half than in the first, the figures being 1.18 and 2.23 per cent, respectively.

The foregoing percentages are arrived at by dividing the textile income (net profit or loss from sales plus other textile income), before the payment of income taxes, by the investment in the textile business after excluding good-will. These costs include depreciation on fixed assets at rates ranging from 1.37 per cent to 1.81 per cent for the last half of 1935.

"The preliminary tables are being made public at this time," the trade board says, "because of public interest as indicated by requests to the commission for this information. The investments, costs, expenses and profits reported by these 257 companies will be combined with those reported by other companies and included in the commission's report on "The Textile Industries in the Last Half of 1935," to be issued later.

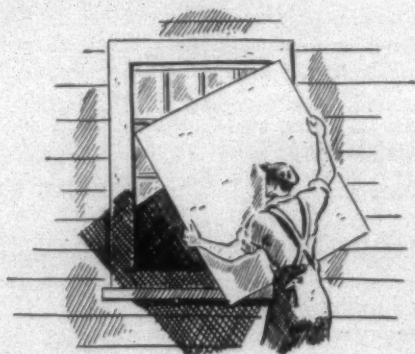
The table on expense, income, investment and rate of return for cotton textile companies for July to December,

(Continued on Page 31)



BETTER THAN DAYLIGHT

North light lost out to ... Cooper-Hewitts



All the windows on the north wall of a certain textile mill were boarded up after a trial installation of Cooper-Hewitt Mercury Vapor Lighting had conclusively proved to the management the Cooper-Hewitt system was "better than daylight." This detail-revealing light disclosed defects which had formerly escaped notice. Workers became aware of the elimination of eye-fatigue, and rejects were cut down materially.

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APRIL 20 to 24

COOPER-HEWITT MERCURY VAPOR LIGHT

Personal News

Sam Turner has become superintendent of the Manetta Mills, Monroe, N. C., of which R. A. Willis, Jr., is general superintendent. Mr. Turner has been with Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

C. W. Gaddy, manager of the knitting department of the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., is improving rapidly after having undergone an operation at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore.

George W. Murphy, formerly superintendent of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has accepted a similar position with the Tifton Mills, Tifton, Ga., where he succeeds W. T. Hunt, who recently resigned.

Several important changes among executives were recently made at the Burlington Mills. C. H. Ginger, formerly purchasing agent, is now superintendent of maintenance. W. S. Pepperell has joined the organization as purchasing agent. Robert D. Porter, formerly with J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, has become chief engineer.

Thomas H. Rennie, whose resignation as vice-president and general manager of the Pell City Division of Avondale Mills became effective April 1st, was presented with a loving cup by his employees.

Mr. Rennie, vice-president for the past 28 years, also was presented with a watch by the Avondale Mills.

Jesse Y. Jones, superintendent of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, was elected president of the Newberry Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting of the board of directors.

For several years Mr. Jones has been a member of the board and has been active in work of the organization.

Charles D. Gray has resigned as sales manager for Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, in charge of the Western and Southern territory, to accept a position with Kennington & Finn, waste dealers of Gastonia. He has been with Textiles, Inc., for five years, first as cotton buyer and then in the sales department.

Willys Taylor, of Slater, S. C., manager of the Southern plant of S. Slater & Sons, Inc., has been made vice-president and general manager of the Webster unit, succeeding John T. McManus, resigned. He will assume his new duties May 1st. Mr. Taylor will manage the entire Slater interests both here and in the South but supervision will be from the South Carolina office. William Zophi, superintendent of the North Webster plant, will continue in that position, no other changes in the organization are contemplated.

E. C. Newton, of Charlotte, N. C., announces that he is still the district representative of the Carolina Refractories Company of Hartsville, S. C., and personally solicits business for that firm in the Piedmont Carolinas as usual. He states that he has recently arranged with the Piedmont Supply Company, and Chas. M. Setzer & Co., both of Charlotte, to act as agents for his firm soliciting business in both North and South Carolina. He also announces that in addition to the usual 500 lb. drum, "Careco" is carried in 85 lb. air-tight metal buckets at the Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., at Charlotte, the Textile Warehouse, at Greenville, S. C., the High Point

Bonded Warehouse, at High Point. Due to the unusually long cold winter, Mr. Newton says his firm is anticipating considerable activity this spring and summer in the relining and patching of fireboxes.

John P. Maguire & Co. Directors Elected

New York.—Charles Francis Adams and Frederic C. Dumaine, of Boston, and Mortimer M. Buckner and Grayson M. P. Murphy, of New York, were elected directors of John P. Maguire & Co., Inc., textile factors, at a meeting of the board of directors. Messrs. Buckner and Murphy resigned as directors of the Textile Banking Company when Mr. Maguire and his associates organized John P. Maguire & Co. recently.

The balking premises on the ground floor of the New York Life Insurance Company Building, at the northwest corner of 26th street and Fourth avenue, are being fitted up for permanent occupancy by the company. Temporary quarters are being maintained on the upper floors of the building.

South Carolina Spinners' Meeting

A large attendance is expected for the meeting of the South Carolina Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., Saturday, April 18th.

An interesting list of questions, previously published, has been arranged by Joe C. Cobb, chairman, who will lead the discussion.

Eastern Carolina Division To Meet

The Spring meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at the Textile School, N. C. State College, on Saturday morning, April 25th.

The general subject for the meeting will be "Tests and How to Make Them," this being a continuation of the subject discussed at the Fall meeting. The principal address will be by Robert J. McConnell, of the Whitin Machine Works, who will speak on the above subject.

The general discussion on the subject of tests will be led by P. B. Parks, Jr., chairman of the group.

Master Mechanics To Meet May 8th

The Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at the Y. M. C. A. Building in the White Oak Mill village, Greensboro, N. C., on Friday morning, May 8th, at 10 o'clock.

A very interesting program has been arranged by L. M. Kincaid, of the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C., who is chairman of the Division. The general subject for the meeting will be "Maintenance of Textile Machinery." There will be several brief talks on this subject and also a round table discussion on the subject.

The meeting will open with the song, "America," by a group of Greensboro people.

Robert Jackson, vice-president and general manager of the National Weaving Company, will then speak briefly on a subject of interest to all maintenance men.

H. P. McKelvie, vice-president of the Firestone Cotton Mills, Gastonia, will present a paper on "Maintenance of Electrical Equipment."

Ira Harris, master mechanic at the Lowell (N. C.)

Mills, will have a short talk on "Village Maintenance and Improvement."

Ben Cone, of the Cone group of mills, Greensboro, and Hill Hunter, also an executive of that group, will speak briefly. Chairman Kincaid stresses the fact that the several addresses will be short enough to allow ample time for the regular discussion.

Bliss Fabyan and Haywood, Mackay & Valentine Merge

Details of a merger of the business of Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc., with that of Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc., New York sales agent, has been announced.

Thomas D. Mackay and T. Holt Haywood are to become officers of Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc.

Merchandising arrangements are not to be disturbed, as Mr. Mackay will continue to supervise for the mills that have been associated with Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc., maintaining the identity and the personnel. Mr. Haywood will represent the combined company at its Southern headquarters at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Under the new setup, there will now be the Haywood Mackay Department of Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc.

Both of the companies in this merger are among the oldest cotton goods selling agencies, each dating back to a founding over a hundred years ago.

Bliss Fabyan & Co. traces to partnerships begun in Boston in 1832. Haywood, Mackay & Valentine were successors to the textile business of Frederick Viotor & Achelis.

Officials of both organizations have long been associated with textile distribution, and are also widely known in manufacturing circles as well. They visualize constructive development in this grouping together of non-competitive mills which, they point out, are capable of producing practically everything in the field of cotton and rayon fabrics.

Among the important mills for which Bliss Fabyan & Co. have been selling are the so-called Maine group—the Androscoggin, the Bates, the Hill, the Edwards and the York; also the Otis Co. of Ware, Mass., and the Alabama Mills chain, with headquarters at Birmingham.

The Eagle & Phenix Mills of Columbus, Ga., and the Highland Park Mfg. Co., among the largest colored goods mills in the South, have been represented here for years by the Haywood, Mackay & Valentine organization. Other important mills in the more than 30 for which this company has been selling, include: Cornelius Cotton Mills Co., the Lakeside Mills, Glencoe Mills, and the L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co.

The Commercial Factors Corporation will continue the factoring service for the Haywood, Mackay Department and the mills they represent.

As soon as enlarged quarters are ready for them, the Haywood, Mackay organization will move into the Bliss Fabyan offices at 32 Thomas street.

Hosiery Shipments Continue Steady

Data just released by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers shows that total shipments of all types of hosiery in February amounted to 8,662,068 dozen pairs. This represented a 2 per cent increase over total shipments in January, during which month it will be recalled the hosiery industry showed rather notable

stability in the face of several unfavorable market factors. As compared with one year previous, total February shipments of all types were also unchanged.

Shipments of women's full-fashioned hosiery in February at 2,434,615 dozen pairs were 15 per cent greater than shipments during the preceding month, and were only 4 per cent below shipments of this type of hosiery during the comparatively good month of February, 1935. The association is of the opinion that the showing of the full-fashioned branch might have been more favorable had not the marked weakness in the price of raw silk, caused by the political crisis in Japan, made buyers of silk hosiery somewhat hesitant.

SEAMLESS MAKES GAIN

Total shipments of seamless types of hosiery in February, amounting to 6,213,955 dozen pairs, were about 2 per cent below shipments of such types in the preceding month, but were greater than total seamless shipments in February of 1935. Within the seamless branch of the industry, February shipment gains, as compared with January, were reported for both men's and women's silk and rayon types, but, as is usual at this time of year, shipments of hosiery containing chiefly cotton and wool generally showed declines. Exceptions to this observation were infants' socks and misses' anklets, for which types there often is a gain in demand in February over January.

Considering the possibility of an increased demand in the coming months as a compensation for the somewhat unusual market situation in January and February the association believes that production of hosiery in February, 1936, was fairly well gauged to shipments. Total production of all types of hosiery in February, 1936, amounted to 9,251,714 dozen pairs, a decline of 847,690 dozen pairs, or 8 per cent, as compared with the preceding month. In February of 1935 a total of 9,214,361 dozen pairs was produced. With the exception of the two types mentioned in the preceding paragraph, production of most types was smaller in February than in January of this year. The curtailment in production of men's golf hose and ribbed goods was quite notable.

FULL-FASHIONED STOCKS UP

Stocks of all types of hosiery on hand at the end of February were 19,749,522 dozen pairs, a gain of 589,646 dozen pairs over stocks on hand at the end of January, and an increase of 721,941 dozen pairs over stocks on hand at the end of February, 1935. The gain in stocks over one year ago was due entirely to an increase of almost 875,000 dozen pairs in full-fashioned hosiery on hand.

Houghton Belting Manual

Announcement is made of the publication of a new leather belting manual containing transmission data, engineering tables, and simple belt formulae, by E. F. Houghton & Co., 240 W. Somerset street, Philadelphia.

This booklet, entitled, "How to Belt Your Drives for More Profit," is replete with help facts for the belt man, including such material as selection and care of leather belts, how to make them endless on pulleys, types of lacings, cementing instructions, belt preservatives and up-to-date engineering tables.

It also contains a full description of the various types of belting made by E. F. Houghton & Co., including the newer Vim Tred Leather Belting. A copy may be obtained by writing this company on a business letterhead.

Recovery of Oily Waste

By Herbert Booth

ONE place in cotton mills where considerable economics can be effected is in the utilization of oily waste. Cotton mill hands, handling as much cotton as they do, naturally become careless as they gradually lose their perspective and forget that cotton costs real money and is one of the major costs in mill operation.

In all mills there is a great accumulation of oily waste, sweeps, etc., necessarily due to the lubricants used in opening, carding, spinning, etc. As a general rule, these oily wastes are sold to the waste dealers for scarcely enough to pay for the collecting.

Mills having dyehouses with revolving raw stock dyeing machines can readily make this material usable for such goods as low grade cotton blankets, bale covering cloth, cheap insulating yarns, sash core cords, etc., in a very simple and easy manner.

The collected oily waste is first picked over and the oil soaked black waste is discarded. The rest of the waste is then run through a horizontal cleaner and the trash, dirt, etc., is removed in this operation.

The cleaned waste is then taken to the revolving raw stock dyeing machine to which has been added just enough water to wet the waste. This water is warmed to about 15 OF and the machine is run at its lowest speed so that the waste is lifted and dropped with a minimum of rolling motion. If the machine is run too fast, the waste will roll in the machine and be stringy after cleaning. The machine is run 15 minutes at the above mentioned temperature and then drained. It is then refilled with the same level of water at the same temperature and run another 15 minutes and drained.

The same amount of water is again run into the machine, the temperature raised to 150 degrees F. and then there is added, to each 100 lbs. of waste, 2 lbs. dry cleaner's soap, solvent and water soluble, 1 quart mineral spirits and 1 lb. of mild alkali such as modified soda, trisodium phosphate, or other soda compounds. The machine is run 30 minutes and then drained. Another bath is prepared with one pound dry cleaner's soap and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. alkali to the 100 lbs. of waste at 12 OF, the machine run fifteen minutes and then drained.

The waste is now given three warm rinses in plain water of fifteen minutes each followed by one cold rinse. Where good color is desired, hydrogen or sodium peroxide may be added to the second soap bath or to the first warm water rinse. Chlorine in a weak solution also gives excellent results in brightening the color.

In the cold rinse a soluble mineral oil is used as a lubricant to the cotton fibre which of course has become dry in the processing. About 1 per cent of the weight of the waste is usually used. Good results are obtainable also by the addition of small quantities of salt or calcium chloride in the cold rinse when oil is not employed, but with the chloride there is a little danger of rust forming on the card clothing, when the stock is carded.

After the waste has been cleaned it is taken to the ex-

tractor and well extracted, and is then run through the raw stock dryer in the same manner as dyed cotton. If the dyeing machine speed has been kept low and care is taken that the water used has been kept warm the heat being by steam coils not open lines, there will be little stringiness in the clean waste. If stringiness has developed the stock may be garnetted or fed through vertical openers and will still be usable but the staple will be very short which will necessitate spinning it on the woolen system.

The dry cleaner's soap used in this process may be secured from any reputable textile chemical manufacturer. It should be both water and solvent soluble and need not be neutral alkalinity being a help in the cleaning of the waste. A suitable soap may be made with oleic or stearic acid, with alcohol and caustic potash or one of the commercial solubilizing or emulsifying agents offered by the chemical houses may be used with the same acids with good results.

The alkali used should be mild in nature but a good emulsifying agent. Excellent results are obtainable with the use of such materials as compounds of soda ash and trisodium phosphate, together with bicarbonate of soda, compounds of sodium metasilicate and bicarbonate of soda, as well as mixtures of soda ash and bicarbonate of soda. The use of caustic soda compounds is not recommended as these usually make the waste fibres brittle.

This cleaned waste makes an excellent mixture with card strips and similar waste and new cotton in the manufacture of osnaburgs and other low grade goods of this character and quality and has numerous uses in the mill making low grade yarns and piece goods.

U. S. Cotton Stocks Show Sharp Decline

The total stock of American cotton in all hands in the United States at the end of March was approximately 8,722,000 bales, compared with 9,973,000 on the corresponding date last year, and 10,734,000 two years ago, according to an analysis of the cotton statistical situation by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. With domestic consumption and exports running well ahead of last season, prospects are that the total stock in this country at the end of this season, on July 31st, will be well over a million bales smaller than that at the end of last season, and well over 1,500,000 smaller than that at the end of the season before last.

The total supply of American cotton in the United States for the current season, i.e., the carryover at the beginning of the season, on August 1st, plus the new crop, was much larger than that for last season, at 17,582,000 bales, as against 17,096,000. However, both domestic consumption and exports in the eight months of the season through March greatly exceeded those in the same period last season. Domestic consumption aggregated 4,003,000 bales, as against 3,564,000 last season, and exports 4,857,000 bales, compared with 3,559,000. This made the total distribution in the eight months 8,860,000 bales, as against 7,123,000.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Ellenbogen Bill Again

THE Ellenbogen Bill, all dressed up in new clothes, is again before Congress. Having met the approval of the House sub-committee on labor, it is to be considered this week by the full labor committee. It does not appear likely to reach the floor of the House this session.

The original bill was so patently unconstitutional that its sponsors wrote a substitute measure in an effort to get it around the constitution. Its backers now assure us solemnly that it will meet all constitutional tests.

An Associated Press dispatch gives the following information about the new bill:

The new bill would set up a textile commission with authority to fix minimum wages on the basis of a 35-hour week.

The bill also provided for production control by authorizing the commission to enforce curtailment when overproduction in the industry makes restriction necessary or desirable. In such cases the commission is directed to order curtailment first of the third, or midnight shift.

Chairman Keller, Democrat, Delaware, of the sub-committee which conducted hearings early in the year on the controversial measure, and Representative Ellenbogen, its author, believe the new bill not only will withstand constitutional challenges but will remove most of the objections raised by mill management against the original proposals.

Gregory Hankin of the NRA legal division, who assisted the committee in redrafting the bill, said in its present form it would be in no way affected by a possible adverse decision on the Guffey Coal Act.

Administration of the act would be similar to the enforcement methods employed by the Trade Commission.

The child labor ban, contained under NRA and in the original textile bill, was omitted because of a Supreme Court decision holding a child labor law unconstitutional. The same object was sought, however, by a provision stipulating that there should be no discrimination in

wages because of age or sex for the same type of work.

Keller planned to introduce companion measures authorizing RFC loans to the textile industry for retirement of obsolete machinery and to enable the industry to set up its own distribution system.

The whole measure is, of course, nothing less than a plan to regulate textile mill operations exactly as the textile union wants them regulated. Ellenbogen, now posing as an expert on textiles, believes that the new bill "will eliminate most of the objections of the mill managers to the original proposals. Apparently he is a man who will believe anything.

If there is a single point in the measure that will meet the approval of the mill owners or do one thing to aid textile prosperity, we have yet to hear of it. The 35-hour provision, to begin with, would play havoc with production costs at a time when mills already are unable to sell their goods at a fair profit.

The bill would take control of the industry from those who own it and place it in the hands of a board in Washington. This is in keeping with the present tendency in Washington to cure everything by simply appointing a committee. The textile industry has already had enough of this procedure and is sick to death of it.

Our own opinion is that Congress is now much more inclined to limit its law-making to constitutional measures than it has been in the recent past and the Ellenbogen Bill can't be enacted for that reason.

"Cotton Roads"

EFFORTS of the Cotton-Textile Institute for some years past, to show the practical advantages of using cotton fabrics in road construction, have borne fruit in a substantial manner. Plans already announced by a number of States show that the fabric is going to be utilized in road construction in large amounts.

There are two reasons for the use of the fabric. In the first place, it has certain proven merits for the purpose. In the second place, it will provide a new and large outlet for cotton consumption.

The severe winter wrought terrific damage to highways all over the country. Investigations have shown where cotton fabric was used that bituminous surfaced, cotton reinforced roads in several States showed no damage from freezing.

The extent to which cotton fabrics are utilized for this purpose will depend primarily upon the efforts of mill men to promote their use. The funds are available in Washington and if the industry will do all it can to promote interest in this type of road construction, both the cotton farmers and the cotton mills will benefit.

Profits and Windfalls

MILL MEN will be very much interested in a statement before the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington by Hayman L. Battle, of the Rocky Mount Mills. Mr. Battle, in presenting a new viewpoint on the levying of "windfall taxes," so impressed the committee that Chairman Doughton included his views in the report of the committee hearings.

The contention has been made that whether a mill was subjected to the tax should depend upon the presence or absence of an operating profit during a 12-months period.

Mr. Battle, in opposing the profit and loss method of arriving at the proposed tax, said in part:

Instead of using the profit—and—loss method of determining whether the tax has been shifted, it would seem to us that the bill should provide that the absence of an operating profit should not overcome a presumption that the tax was shifted in case:

1. The processor increased his outstanding contracts by the amount of the tax when it originally went into effect; or,
2. Represented to the purchaser by language in the invoice or otherwise that the price of the goods included the processing tax; or,
3. Accepted from exporters a lower price than for the same goods for domestic consumption; or,
4. Executed to exporters certificates, affidavits, or other papers designed to enable the exporter to receive a refund of processing tax on exported commodities; or,
5. Entered into engagements with purchasers to refund taxes subsequently to the decision of the Hoosac case by Circuit Court of Appeals.
6. Actually refunded such taxes subsequently to the decision of the Hoosac case in the Supreme Court.

Such tests as the foregoing would be far more indicative of the truth as to the shifting of the tax than would the presence or absence of an operating profit over a period of time as compared with an operating profit over another period of time. Certainly, where a mill has agreed to refund or actually refunded a part of the purchase price of yarns sold at a given level that fact would be conclusive of the shifting of the tax on other yarn sold at that price level at substantially the same time.

It Misses the Point

(Charlotte News)

SENATOR BYRNES' bill to prohibit the transportation of strike-breakers from one State to another, already passed by the Senate, has been given unanimous approval by the House Judiciary Committee. We approve it, too, if that will help; but the new law isn't likely to have much effect on labor relations down this way.

What breaks strikes and disturbs the peace in this section of the country is not the importation of hired thugs and scabs but the unwillingness of the majority of workers to continue in idleness at the behest of a militant minority.

A case in point is the strike in an Elizabeth City hosiery mill. The plant was closed because of labor troubles nearly three weeks ago. It has stayed closed, and there has been, we take it, no thought of importing strike-breakers to reopen it. Matter of fact, of the mill's 150 operatives, two-thirds have petitioned the local police to give them protection in order that they may return to work in physical safety.

That instance is typical. Furthermore, what precipitates violence in strikes, nine times out of ten, is tense relations not between labor and management but between factions of labor. If Senator Byrnes et al have hopes that more peaceable labor relations will result from this anti-strike-breaking bill, they are in for a great disappointment.

Mount Airy Labor

(Greensboro Daily News)

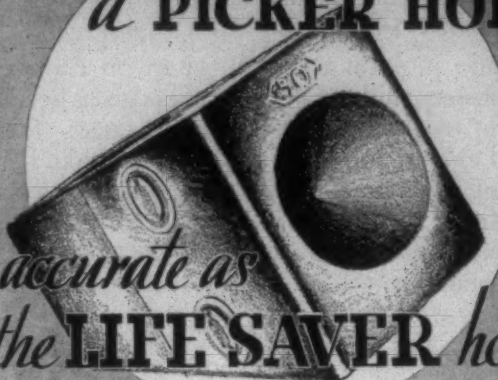
WHO it was that thought it smart or funny to mail postcards out of Mount Airy inviting manufacturers to come and locate in a community where girls might be had to work for 60 cents a day, we hardly think Commissioner of Labor Fletcher of North Carolina will ever be able to find out. But the State Labor Department has with its investigation of Surry labor conditions done Mount Airy and its working-folk a favor, and this without, we fancy, having discouraged a single manufacturer whose heart was set upon taking advantage of the cheap labor supply.

In the first place girls, as girls, are not worked in North Carolina textiles any longer. No distinction is made at Mount Airy between those women of sixteen—the youngest at which they may tend spindle, loom or knitting machine—and those who are older. In the second place, the average wage for women is \$2.56 a day, and men make \$3.36.

Perhaps none will get rich at those figures, but it is a far cry from 60 cents a day, and nobody need starve or freeze to death.

It is the duty of the State Department of Labor, too, to defend the manufacturers of this State from calumny no less than to uphold the rights of labor to bargain collectively, join unions, vote for the New Deal or what-not.

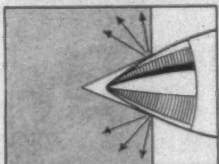
NO MAN *can cut*
a PICKER HOLE



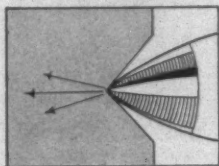
as accurate as
the LIFE SAVER hole

The **50** TYPE PICKER *lasts longer because the hole distributes the shock*

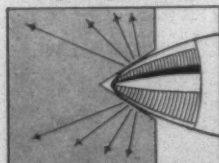
What happens when the hole is too small.



What happens when the hole is too shallow.



What happens when it is shaped by machine.



The hole distributes the shock over the greatest area.

The 50 Type Picker outlives any other picker 2 to 1, because it is the only picker with a machine-cut shuttle point hole (patented). The Life Saver hole — balanced between the rivets and correctly shaped for the shuttle point — takes the shock where the picker is strongest and spreads it evenly over the greatest area.

Loom Fixers Want — a picker that is easy to put on. The 50 Type Picker requires no trimming — no hole-cutting. Only selected cuts of specially processed leather are used. The strength of the leather is uniform.

With Telegraphic Speed

Cut your picker costs at least in half. Order from the nearest Graton and Knight distributor, whose name and telephone number you can get by phoning your local Western Union Office.



GRATON AND KNIGHT
Graton + Knight's
50 TYPE PICKER

THE PICKER WITH THE LIFE • SAVER HOLE

THE GRATON & KNIGHT CO.
WORCESTER. MASS.

Mill News Items

BEDFORD, VA.—Belding Hemingway Company, New York, manufacturer of silk fabrics, has entered into a contract to purchase the Bedford Weaving Corporation, it was announced. The deal was effected on a cash basis, no securities being involved.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—The Lillian Knitting Mills Company, of Albemarle, has appointed Muller & Sperling, New York, as sole selling agents on both seamless and full-fashioned hosiery effective immediately.

CONCORD, N. C.—Hoover Hosiery Company are getting bids on plans which will double the capacity of the plant. Plans and specifications surveys and the complete job engineered by George C. Bell, mill engineer and architect at Charlotte, N. C.

SWEETWATER, TENN.—This city's new hosiery mill, which will be known as Lorraine Mills, Inc., expects to be in operation in about 60 days. Machinery is arriving and will be installed in the old Cagle flour mill plant. It is understood approximately 75 operatives will be employed at the start.

SHELBY, N. C.—Cleveland Mill & Power Co. have let contract for piping system and assemblage of equipment for conservation of all exhaust steam and condensate returns, reclaiming heat values for hot water system for use in the dyehouse and bleachery. Plans and specifications drawn by George C. Bell, consulting engineer at Charlotte, N. C.

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.—The Anchor Mills have purchased machinery to complete a modern installation of opening equipment. The mill has placed orders with Borne Scrymser Company for an installation of spraying sets for colored raw stock to be attached to this new line of machinery.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Plans for the consolidation of the Lynchburg and Danville plants of the Blue Buckle Over-all Company in a new factory building to be constructed at Lynchburg, Va., this summer were announced by Robert D. Ramsey, business manager of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting.

When all of its manufacturing facilities are merged in Lynchburg it is estimated that fully 1,000 people will be engaged by the concern in the production of work garments, Mr. Ramsey said. Plans are being worked out for the construction at Twelfth and Kemper streets of a factory building of 125,000 feet of floor space.

The Blue Buckle concern now employs 500 operatives in Lynchburg and 400 at Danville.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—The E. G. Heflin Company, Inc., here, submitted the low bid of \$24,425 for the factory building for the Kenmore Hosiery Company, expected to be in operation here about September 1st with 100 workers. The bid provides for the building to be completed by July 1st.

The Kenmore Company will manufacture women's hosiery. The company will lease the factory under a contract to purchase it, making monthly payments over a ten-year period. Private citizens and the City Council are financing the building. The Amarett Building Corporation is handling the project on a lease basis.

Mill News Items

WALHALLA, S. C.—The auditor of Oconee County announces that the assessment and equalization of cotton mills and other textile industries by the South Carolina Tax Commission for the year 1935, according to data received by him from the commission, is as follows:

Victor-Monaghan Mill, Walhalla plant, at Walhalla, \$217,600.

Oconee Textiles, Inc., of Westminster, S. C., \$65,000.

Lonsdale Company, of Seneca, S. C., \$425,000.

Kenneth Cotton Mill, of Walhalla, \$75,000.

Courtney Manufacturing Company, of Newry, S. C., \$243,000.

The total assessment of all the plants amounts to \$1,025,600.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Peerless Woolen Mills is planning to enlarge its plant approximately one-third at a cost of between \$300,000 and \$400,000. These plans involve rearrangement of all the machinery. The enlargement, a source close to the company said, is contingent only upon non-enactment in Washington of pending measures which the company management considers would restrict business enough to make the investment unjustified.

The expansion would involve construction of a new weave room and the addition of a second story to the No. 2 Mill. The new weave room will be 400 feet long and 140 feet wide. It will be one story in height with a saw-tooth roof. The addition to the No. 2 Mill will be the same size as the ground floor, 460 feet long and 144 feet wide.

The company has approximately 1,400 employees and a payroll of more than \$30,000 a week, or about \$1,500,000 a year.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Rebuilding of the textile industry in the areas stricken by the tornado is already being planned. J. E. Sirrine & Co., of this city, has been retained to survey the damages at Anderson and Appleton Mills, Anderson, and at the New Holland Mill, near Gainesville, Ga.

Officials of the Appleton Mills estimate that the damage to the mill itself was \$50,000 and that the damage to the houses in the village will bring the total to \$100,000.

Fiske-Carter Company has been awarded the contract for rebuilding the houses in the New Holland Mill village that were leveled by the storm.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—The National Cotton Mill, Inc., including the mill buildings, equipment, a 188-acre tract of land on which the mill is situated, 67 tenant houses and an uptown lot were sold by K. M. Biggs, receiver, for a total of \$22,650.

While no increased bid has been filed at this writing, it is expected that local capital will raise the bid on the mill tract and equipment before the expiration of a ten-day period allowed by law before the sale is confirmed.

The mill was erected in 1906, subscriptions in the amount of \$200,000 being raised for this purpose. The mill went into receivership in May of last year, since which time it has ceased to operate except for completing the manufacture of goods in process of being manufactured. Personal property of the mill had already been

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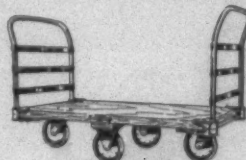
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*End this MENACE
to your
FINISHED
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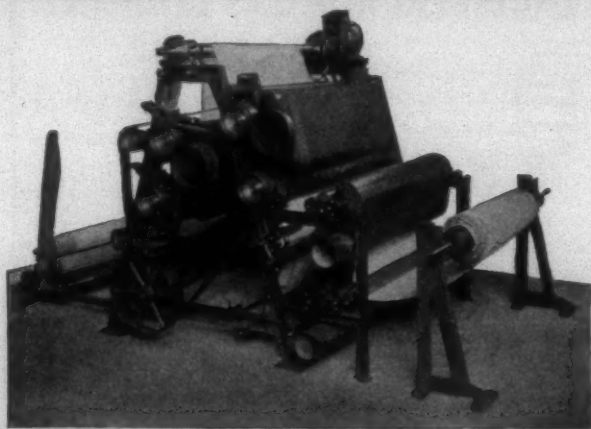
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sold but was not sufficient to pay off the indebtedness.

N. B. Hill, of the Hill Spinning Company, of Roseboro, was high bidder on the mill, the tract on which it sits and the tenant houses, which comprise almost the entire town of West Lumberton. Bidding started at \$12,000 and went at \$500 a clip until it reached \$20,000. Mr. Hill said he was not buying the mill for speculative purposes and will have further announcement to make soon about the operation of the plant if the sale is confirmed by the court.

NEW HOLLAND, GA.—Contract for rebuilding the Pacolet Cotton Mills, warehouse and 200 employees' houses, at Gainesville, Ga., which were destroyed by the recent tornado, has been let to the Fiske-Carter Company, of Gainesville.

The mill building is 130 by 525 feet, five stories high, and much of it will have to be rebuilt.

Work will begin at once. The repair program will provide for the expenditure of approximately \$500,000.

ROXBORO, N. C.—More than 900 employees of the Collins & Aiken Co., of Roxboro, have received a bonus payment by the company.

When the employees opened their pay envelopes at the week-end each found a check for \$20 above the amount of his weekly pay. Accompanying the bonus check was a nicely printed card signed by the president of the company, W. G. McCullough, thanking the employees for their loyalty and excellent work during the past year which had made the payment of the bonus possible. More than \$18,000 was distributed to the employees.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Robert C. Boger, head of Boger & Crawford, spinners and mercerizers, makes known plans for erecting a new building at the firm's plant here, affording an additional 132,000 square feet of manufacturing floor space, to take care of 12,000 additional new spindles which will be installed as soon as the new building is completed. Mr. Boger stated that the contract for the new equipment was awarded some months ago to the Whitin Machine Works. Bids are shortly to be opened in Lincolnton for the building materials.

The new structure will be three stories high, and eventually will be 620 feet long. The part first to be constructed will be 400 feet long and 110 feet wide, giving 44,000 square feet per floor. It will be known as Mill No. 4, and will be located about 100 feet west of the present main mill building at Lincolnton. The improvement will include the laying of about 1,500 feet of additional railroad track to furnish sidings to serve the new building. Construction will be steel and brick. The new building will be connected with the main building by covered bridges.

According to Mr. Boger, this enlargement of facilities at Lincolnton will give the company a total of 65,000 spindles. This is the first combed peeler yarn mill to be erected in the industry in the last eight years.

The chief reason given by Mr. Boger for this expansion by his company is that the demand for B. & C. yarns has steadily increased, outgrowing the existing facilities of the company, though new equipment has been installed in the present mill buildings from time to time. Mr. Boger pointed out that under the continued handicap imposed by voluntary adherence to the old NRA code standards of working hours among the combed yarn spinners, his company virtually has been compelled to make a heavy investment in new plant in order to furnish adequate service to their customers.

Pelzer Mfg. Co. Sold

Spartanburg, S. C.—The sale of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company mill at Pelzer to J. P. Stockton, of New York, representing Southern interests, is announced. The mill is one of the New England Southern Manufacturing Company group as was the Tucapau Mill, recently sold through A. M. Law & Co. to Walter S. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, and associates. About \$2,500,000 is involved in the two sales, officials said.

W. J. Bailey, of Clinton, states he and Mr. Stockton were interested in the transaction. He reported the new ownership would not assume management for some time yet. Mr. Stockton will dictate personnel and policy changes.

The mill has 136,356 spindles and 2,497 looms, employing approximately 1,500 people. It produces gray goods and wide sheetings and was established in 1880 by Capt. Ellison Smyth, of Flat Rock, N. C., and Charleston interests. In 1923 they sold the mill to the New England Southern Manufacturing Company, which has since had charge. Information here is that the transaction was negotiated through E. F. Green, 49 Wall street, New York, who formerly headed the New England group. Mr. Montgomery recently stated the new management of the Tucapau Mills would assume charge in May.

Consolidated Textile Plan To Be Filed April 30th

The formal plan under which it is expected that the Consolidated Textile Corporation, of New York, will be reorganized under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, will be filed in the U. S. District Court April 30th, it was stated to Federal Judge Goddard by Isidor J. Kresel, attorney for the company. Hearing on the plan will be held before Judge Goddard on May 13th at 2:15 p. m. in courtroom 618 in the United States Court House on Foley Square.

On or shortly after April 30th, the plan is to be mailed out to the company's 13,000 stockholders, as well as to its creditors, it was stated, so that they will be able to study it and voice any suggestions or objections they may have on May 13th.

If there is any prolonged hearing necessary, Judge Goddard stated that he would have to send the plan to a special master. Mr. Kresel declared, however, that no such situation is likely to arise.

The company has obtained a six months extension to pay its franchise tax. The company operates several mills in the South.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Blue Bell Overall Company No. 1 plant here was completely covered by insurance for both sprinkler and wind damage, and pending the arrival of insurance adjusters, the officials decline to estimate the damage done to the plant in Thursday night's tornado.

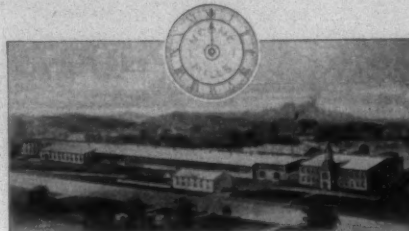
Private sources estimate the damage all the way from \$150,000 to \$200,000 or more. R. W. Baker, president of the company, states that some erroneous reports have been published as to the extent of the disaster. He stresses the fact that while the No. 1 plant will be out of production until possibly June 1st, very little of the made-up stock in the building was damaged. A big part of the stocks were in warehouses untouched by the storm and both the No. 2 plant here and the Middleboro, Ky., plant are in full operation and will enable the company to care fully for its trade.

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Give it proper care! Have it gone over by experts at least once a year. Defective and loose parts may be found which need overhauling. A large number of mills employ us to make regular yearly inspection of their machinery. This keeps them in the highest state of efficiency and means increased production and decreased expenses.

2. Worn or Broken Machines

Are often discarded when they can be repaired and made equally as good as new. The broken or worn part can be taken off and replaced. The complete machine can be rebuilt or overhauled. Our skilled mechanics can get renewed service out of your machinery for you.

3. Do Not Discard Broken Parts

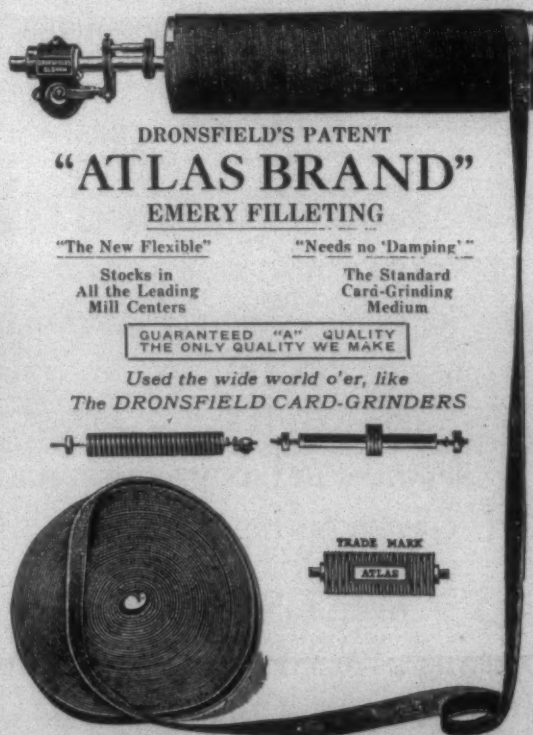
Steel rolls can be renecked, stoned and honed for half the cost of new ones. Old spindles can be re-pointed, straightened and rehardened. Flyers, picker lap pins and cylinder heads can be repaired at a considerable saving.

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Neps in Cotton

Editor:

A few days ago I was reading a discussion of the Operating Executives of Georgia in The Textile Bulletin on carding and I came across these lines: "I think you men grind these cards for the length of time you do, for the same reason that you vote the Democratic ticket down here and that is, because your Grandfathers did." Now, in my humble mind this quotation has a double significance and should be commented on. Take for an instance, one of the subjects discussed at a recent carders' meeting—Neps—and see for yourself if we are not all prone to follow the line of least resistance. It is obvious that precedent is playing a great part in that discussion. I would like to ask those who think for themselves, is it not simply absurd to say that oil sprayed on cotton will cause neps. Those who do not agree with me, I would like for them to think over the following questions:

Why is a finer number of wire used for the card flats than for that of the cylinder?

Why is it desirable to retain a certain humidity in the card room?

Which is the more easily vaporized, oil or water?

When does cotton have the most adhesive qualities at 2, 7 or 10% (moisture content)?

Why are more strips produced on a certain card when the cotton has been sprayed with oil?

Do cotton fibres release the foreign matter they contain more readily when they contain normal moisture or when they are dry?

When are cotton fibres most elastic, when they are moist or dry? When do they break the easier, when coming under the action of the breaker or licker-in?

CAUSES OF NEPS

Every one knows it is true that even the human system needs a little lubrication occasionally, but too much would surely prove detrimental and if any mill man is having trouble with his oil system, it is because, more than likely, he is spraying too much oil for the class of stock he is using. The air compressor that causes the spray of oil is out of commission, probably clogged up or else the oil is not being sprayed with a desirable process. Now, I myself have experienced some trouble with neps, that I would like to mention here, although these gentlemen at the carders' meeting brought out some very interesting facts, they failed to mention some of the main reasons for neps in the card sliver. First, I would state that there are two kinds of neps. One is the small particles of seed containing several short fibres that have been broken at the gin. The other is a very small ball of fibres that has been rolled and tangled together at the opener, lappers or card. These little balls or neps of cotton are sometimes caused at the opener or lapper by the fan speed being too slow, which allows the beaters to carry the cotton around several times before it finally releases it, which of course will cause the cotton to become so entangled together that even the preceding processes can not tear them apart, but a little oil at this point would soften them up. If the reader will try soaking one of these little balls of cotton or neps in oil and note the results, he will find that the nep will tear apart or disintegrate with greater ease. For just a little reminder here I will say that different classes of cotton requires different settings through the mill. Even the machine builders can not give any definite rule. See the builder's catalog of information.

At this writing I will not mention any cause for neps

1935, shows 36 weaving companies had an average textile investment for the period of \$8,178,541 with sales of 87 cents for each dollar of this amount.

The textile investment of 50 spinning companies was that were brought up at the carders' meeting because time does not permit. Now, I have tried most all the remedies mentioned at the meeting. Some of them are very good, others are laughable. I would like to ask these gentlemen to think over this question of neps again. They said the beater and fan speed are O. K. The blows per inch are correct for the class of stock they are using. The beaters are in good carding condition. The feed plate the card is properly set. The lick-in is sharp and contains the correct number of wire. The mote knives are O. K. The back knife plate is not set too far off from the cylinder at the flats. The cylinder wire is the correct number of the class of cotton you are using. The flat doffer and cylinder wires are sharp. The front plate at doffer is not set too far away from the cylinder to all of the cotton fibres to be thrown off on the doffer wire in flakes and many other things too numerous to mention. Then why are you still having all those neps? Well, if everything is as O. K. as you say it is, you are simply trying to do the impossible. You are not trying to card, you are trying to push it through, or overloading. What about that grade of cotton you are trying to get by with, bootlegging, eh? I know Old Man Competition is the cause of it all and all I have to say in regard to this "Old Man" is meet it and beat it. Don't lay it on the oil. Just two more points and I am through for this time. These two defects are causing more neps in the cotton mills today, with the exception of the cotton gins, than any other one hundred defects. Due to the fact that they are so not easily noticed by the man who knows and not known by the layman and that is loose card clothing and clothing where the foundation has given away, causing the wires to stand straight up. After this wire has been ground several times there becomes a burr on the point of the wire that will not turn the fibres loose and of course they are carried around the cylinder several times, which in turn cause the fibres to be rolled into a

nep. If you will investigate the defects that I have mentioned along with the ones you have suggested yourself and remedy them, then if you don't eliminate the neps in your mill, to a large percentage, there is a nigger in the woodpile. It is not oil, I am sure. Suppose one of your humidifiers should wet down, would you have them taken out? Would like to hear from those who would like to discuss the subject further. H. P.

Weaving Mills Make Best Showing

(Continued from Page 18)

\$29,897,323 with sales of 62 cents per dollar.

One hundred and twenty-eight combined spinning and weaving concerns had sales of 53 cents for each of \$213,105,907 of investment.

The 43 commission dyeing and finishing firms reporting had \$23,630,614 invested with sales of 46 cents per dollar.

PERCENTAGES OF COSTS TO SALES

Another table sets forth percentages of specified costs, expenses and profit to sales for the four classifications.

This tabulation brings out that the weavers and commission dyers paid no processing taxes, while this item constituted 12.44 per cent of cost to sales for spinners and 10.10 per cent for spinner-weaver combinations.

Labor costs were 22.59 per cent for spinners, 22.28 for weavers, 27.03 for combination units, and 34.07 for commission dyers.

Raw material cost to weavers was 53.42 per cent of sales; spinners, 42.64 per cent; combined spinner-weavers, 40.24 per cent, and dyers, .70 per cent.

Taxes were as follows: Spinners, 1.13 per cent; weavers, .67 per cent; spinner-weavers, 1.45, and dyers, 1.84.

The final table issued consists of an analysis showing the increases in labor cost which would have resulted from reducing hours, or increasing wage rates by specified percentages and the resultant increase in prices or the reduced profit on sales during the period under review.

FOR BETTER PRODUCTION--USE

VICTOR MILL STARCH

"THE WEAVER'S FRIEND"

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It Boils Thin!

Has More Penetration!

Carries the Weight Into the Fabric!

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Belting in Our Factory At All Times,
New and Second-Hand, All Widths.

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CHEAPEST IN THE END
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
614 Johnston Bldg. Phone 2-1075

Ask Receiver For Glencoe Mills

Columbia, S. C.—Creditors of the Glencoe Mills of Columbia made a plea before Federal Judge J. Lyles Glenn here last week for the appointment of a receiver for the textile corporation. The jurist agreed to hear arguments on the proposed receivership at the Federal Building at Rock Hill, S. C., on Thursday, April 16th, after concluding the taking of testimony at the hearing here last Wednesday.

N. C. College Textile Show in Raleigh April 23rd

Raleigh, N. C.—The ninth annual style show and 17th annual student textile exposition of North Carolina State College will be held here on April 23rd. The Textile School of the college is in charge.

Frocks and coats made by students of domestics are classes of institutions for girls in the State from materials designed and manufactured by the Textile School will be modeled at the style show.

Tax Lien Discharges Filed

Raleigh, N. C.—C. H. Robertson, as collector of internal revenue, Greensboro, has filed with the clerk of U. S. District Court at Raleigh, the following discharges of tax liens: Greenville Cotton Mills, Green-

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Brown, David Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	29
Brown, D. P. & Co.	34	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
-C-		Norlander Machine Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	17
Carolina Refractories Co.	36	-O-	
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	43	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	28
Chexsigno Sales Corp.	—	Orkin Exterminating Co.	47
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.	32	-P-	
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	48
Clark Publishing Co.	47	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Clinton Co.	—	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Commercial Factors Corp.	—	-R-	
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	42
Curran & Barry	42	-S-	
Cutler, Roger W.	11	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
-D-		Seydel Chemical Co.	27
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	36	Seydel-Woolley Co.	35
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	42	Sherwin-Williams Co.	38
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	—	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	41
Dillard Paper Co.	36	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	17	Socoyn Vacuum Oil Co.	Insert
Draper Corporation	13	Soluol Corp.	—
Dronfield Bros.	30	Sonoco Products	—
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	—	Southern Ry.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	25	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	30
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Sperry, D. R. & Co.	—
-E-		Staley Sales Corp.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	41	Stanley Works	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	1	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Engineering Sales Co.	27	Steln, Hall & Co.	—
Enka, American	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	—
-F-		Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	42
Foster Machine Co.	—	Stewart Iron Works Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Stone, Chas. H., Inc.	—
Franklin Process Co.	15	-T-	
-G-		Terrell Machine Co.	39
Garland Mfg. Co.	35	Texas Co., The	7
General Dyestuff Corp.	23	Textile Banking Co.	—
General Electric Co.	19	Textile Shop, The	29
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	-U-	
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Gill Leather Co.	33	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Gilmer Co., L. H.	3	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	40
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	2	Universal Winding Co.	43
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	-V-	
Graton & Knight Co.	26	Vanderbilt Hotel	—
Greenville Belting Co.	32	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
-H-		Viscose Co.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	38
Hercules Powder Co.	—	-W-	
Hermas Machine Co.	28	Washburn Printing Co.	—
Howard-Hickory Nursery, The. 17 and 36	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Whiting Machine Works	—
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	47
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	37	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
-J-		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—		
Johnson, Chas. B.	—		

ville, N. C., floor stock tax, \$252; Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C., processing cotton, \$1,941, \$2,503, \$1,319, and \$69; Royal Cotton Mill Co., Wake Forest, N. C., processing cotton, \$6,101 and \$6,531.

Valdese, N. C.—The Blackstone Hosiery Mill, for the past week, has been engaged in putting finishing

touches to an addition to its building that will practically double its former limited floor space. Twelve new knitting machines are on their way to be added to the 100 knitters and fifteen loopers now in operation. Operatives, numbering 65, are working in two shifts, under Philip Grill, manager, and sustained production may swell the number to 100.

You Can't Beat Leather for Cotton Spinning

We recently asked an old and experienced Mill Superintendent how the new Leather Substitute was spinning. His answer was to reach over and get a set of figures just brought in to him.

His report read, that the average breaking strength of the yarn spun on Sheepskin was several points above that spun on the Substitute.

Commenting further, he stated that if he had to spin his yarn on this Leather Substitute, that it would cost the Mill on an average of \$10.00 a bale extra for a higher grade cotton to bring the breaking strength up to that spun on Sheepskins. At 500 bales a week wouldn't that be a nice price to pay for the privilege of experimenting with a substitute?

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Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett.

Greenville, S. C., W. J. Moore.

Dallas, Texas, Russell A. Singleton.

Increased Interest in Cotton Roads

Unusually severe winter weather, unprecedented floods and \$1,300,000 allocated by the Department of Agriculture for demonstration construction have combined to focus the attention of road-builders throughout the country on the use of cotton fabric membrane to reinforce bituminous surfaced highways.

Inquiries received by the Cotton-Textile Institute from the highway authorities of a dozen or more States asking details of the Agriculture Department's plan to make the cotton reinforcing membrane available to the States gratis, indicates that the damage to bituminous surfaced highways as a result of winter weather and floods will run into many millions of dollars.

In some States from 1,200 to 1,400 miles of bituminous surfaced highways must be retreated or completely rebuilt. In others, hundreds of miles of similar roads, weakened by the exceptional strains, have been closed to heavy traffic with resultant burdens in additional costs and inconvenience to shippers.

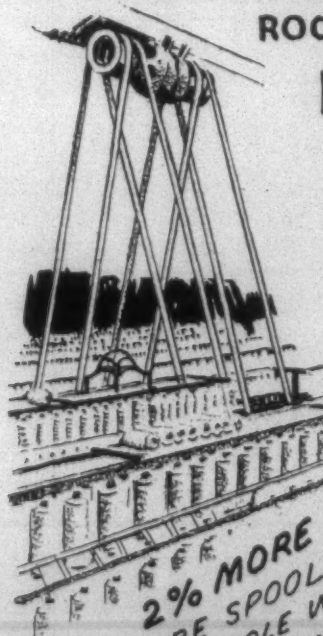
The widespread need of repairs to the ordinary type of unreinforced bituminous construction has served to emphasize the performance records under similar conditions of so-called cotton roads in New Jersey, South Carolina, Mississippi and elsewhere with the result that highway officials in States as widely separated as New York and North Dakota, New Hampshire and Texas, are planning to include extensive cotton road construction in their spring building programs.

Under the Department of Agriculture's nation-wide program to stimulate cotton consumption, every State in the Union is eligible to receive sufficient quantities, not only of cotton fabric to demonstrate the superior advantage of a reinforced bituminous surfaced highway but also of cotton mats to be used in curing concrete pavements.

Since New Jersey, North Carolina and South Carolina announced, a few days ago, they would build an aggregate of 140 miles of cotton roads this spring, other States have advised the Institute of applications or intentions to apply to the Bureau of Public Roads for the necessary reinforcing fabric. Among them, New Hampshire, according to State Highway Commissioner F. E. Everett, has applied for a substantial quantity of the fabric; Michigan State Highway Commissioner M. H. Van Wagener has announced that 34 miles of cotton reinforced bituminous surfaced highways, using fabric furnished by the Bureau of Public Roads, will be built in Michigan this spring; the Indiana State Highway Commission, according to Assistant Chief Engineer H. A. Hallett, will undertake two 10-mile projects, one in northern Indiana and another in the southern part of the State; the Texas State Highway Department is applying for enough fabric for the construction of 50 miles of reinforced highway; the Illinois State Highway Commission is surveying its system to determine how much of the fabric to requisition; and the North Dakota State Department of High-

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE BUT—

IN YOUR SPINNING
ROOM



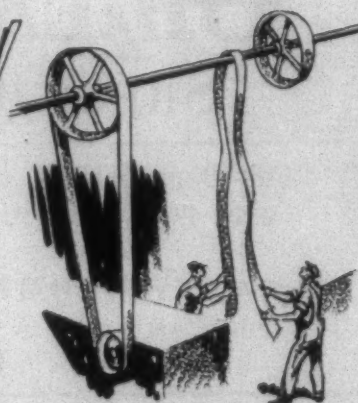
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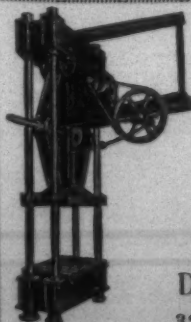


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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ways is hopeful that cotton road construction can be scheduled for inclusion in a building program scheduled for the summer.

New York's first cotton road construction may be undertaken in Suffolk County on Long Island as the result of the recent inspection of a New Jersey cotton road by county and township highway officials.

Accompanied by C. K. Everett, manager of the Institute's New Uses Section, and F. W. Naufftus, asphalt engineer for the Shell Oil Company, Henry Reppa, Highway Engineer for the Long Island State Parkway Commission, and highway superintendents of Huntington, Riverhead, Southold and Northport townships, on April 6th, visited the road built near Cranbury, N. J., nearly two years ago.

Notwithstanding the fact that it has been subjected to extremes of weather, including two unusually severe winters and heavy traffic, the cotton reinforced section of the roadway was found in practically perfect condition while adjacent unreinforced sections had badly cracked and raveled.

Floods Cause Slow-Up in Rayon Yarn Output

Operations in the textile industry, although at present showing signs of slowing up, were on a better than average scale during the first quarter of the current year, as indicated by the current issue of the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

The failure of the industry to record a seasonal increase leads to the conclusion, according to the paper, that "this relatively high level of activity, coupled with the inability to force through to higher levels by this time, means a continuing extra-seasonal decline on into the summer."

"By that time, the normal pick-up in Autumn business, the reduction of inventories, and the benefits of Government relief and soldiers' bonus money may well provide the stage for advances in the textile curve to levels well above the present one."

PRODUCERS' RAYON STOCKS UNCHANGED ON MARCH 31

Producers' stocks of rayon yarn on March 1st were unchanged from February, totaling 1.1 months' supply despite reduced production and shipments because of the floods, according to the *Organon*.

Commenting upon the effect of the March floods, these, it is pointed out, were threefold, namely, shipments were delayed because of transportation tie-ups, stocks of yarn available for delivery were damaged to some extent, and, of most importance, a sizeable amount of machinery was damaged to such a degree that yarn production from it will be impossible for a period of months. The *Organon* estimates that the current stock damage and loss of production on installed equipment due to the March floods will amount to over 6,000,000 pounds of rayon yarn.

The rapid increase in imports of Japanese rayon waste, staple and braid continue to concern the American producers to no small extent according to the *Rayon Organon*. Figures are presented showing that January and February imports of rayon staple from Japan almost equalled the total of such imports for the full year 1935. Imports of Japanese rayon waste in January and February each exceeded the total of such imports for the full year 1934. Imports of Japanese rayon braid also has recorded exceptionally large gains in recent months.

In view of these increases the *Organon* states that "some kind of tariff relief to protect the American Rayon Industry against these Japanese items surely is indicated."

Attendance at Greensboro Meeting

Among those who registered for the meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at Greensboro last Saturday were the following:

Anderson, S. T., Supt., Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mill Co., Draper, N. C.
 Armfield, J. E., Dyer, White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
 Armfield, R. H., Supt., White Oak Cotton Mills and Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Barham, R. M., Foreman, Bedspread Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Leaksville, N. C.
 Batchelor, Geo. H., Salesman, Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Batson, Culver, Mgr., Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
 Beal, A. L., Overseer Weaving, White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
 Buckner, Clyde J., Second Hand, Bedspread Mill, Leaksville, N. C.
 Burns, D. F., Supt., Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.
 Burt, R. A., Overseer Weaving, Riverside & Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.
 Cain, Claude W., Sales and Service, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Cates, W. C., Doffer, Minneola Mill, Gibsonville, N. C.
 Childers, J. C., Designer, Erlanger Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C.
 Childers, J. T., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
 Clark, J. L., Asst. Paymaster, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
 Coffin, W. E., Section Hand, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
 Craven, R. K., Overseer Weaving, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
 Crowder, J. H., Second Hand, Bedspread Mill No. 1, Leaksville, N. C.
 Dandridge, O. C., Second Hand, Revolution Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Davidson, D. M., Mgr., Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
 Davis, W. Lexie, Asst. Supt., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Dennis, I. O., Overseer Spinning, Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.
 Dodson, E. W., Second Hand Carding, Revolution Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Dyer, J. B., Quill Machine Fixer, Riverside Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.
 Fagan, J. H., Carder and Spinner, No. 2 Mill, Granite Falls, N. C.
 Farmer, J. C., Asst. Supt., Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Fieldale, Va.
 Fonville, John C., Editorial Dept., *Cotton*, Atlanta, Ga.
 Funderburk, E. L., Foreman Spinning, Draper-American Mill, Draper, N. C.
 Gammon, W. E., Overseer Weaving, Riverside Cotton Mill, Danville, Va.
 Gibson, W. H., Jr., Gen. Supt. and Mgr., Mooresfield and Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.
 Grant, L. L., Overseer Spinning, Highland Mills, High Point, N. C.

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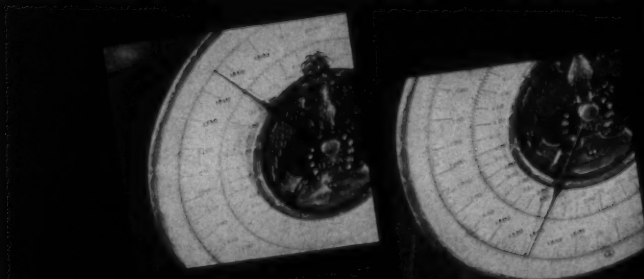
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES
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- Graves, J. F., Beaming and Slashing, White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
- Harris, John A., Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.
- Hayden, M. W., Master Mechanic, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Spray, N. C.
- Higgins, H. R., Overseer Carding, Durham Hosiery Mill No. 6, Durham, N. C.
- Higgins, R. H., Overseer Spinning, Pomona Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
- Hudgins, C. S., Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Jennings, W. J., Carder and Spinner, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Jones, J. B., Highland Mills, High Point, N. C.
- Killette, W. P., Second Hand Weaving, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Krantz, R. E., Fixer, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Spray, N. C.
- Littlejohn, H. E., Salesman, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Low, M. W., Overseer Weaving, Glen Raven Mill, Glen Raven, N. C.
- Maness, Robert L., Section Hand Spinning, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- Matthews, A. J., Overseer Weaving, Warping and Slashing, No. 1, Bedsread Mill, Leaksville, N. C.
- May, J. F., Section Hand, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- May, R. W., Second Hand, Beaming and Slashing, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- McDonald, G. L., Overseer Spinning, Randolph Mfg. Co., Franklinville, N. C.
- McDonald, Glenn, Overseer Beaming and Slashing, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- Moore, J. Z., Second Hand Spinning, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Moreland, R. C., Overseer Spinning, White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
- Morgan, W. B., Asst. Weaver, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Myers, J. B., Second Hand Card Room, Granite Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.
- Newton, J. O., Draper, N. C.
- Patterson, E. R., Second Hand, Slashing and Drawing-in Dept., Proximity Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
- Patton, J. D., Dyer, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Patton, Lance, Cleaning Room, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Phillips, C. F., Asst. Supt., Night, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
- Price, W. A., Overseer Spinning No. 2, Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.
- Price, W. E., Reporter, *Daily News Record*, New York City.
- Randolph, W. J., Loom Fixer, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Reed, W. R., Card Tender, Granite Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.
- Riley, J. M., Card Grinder, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.

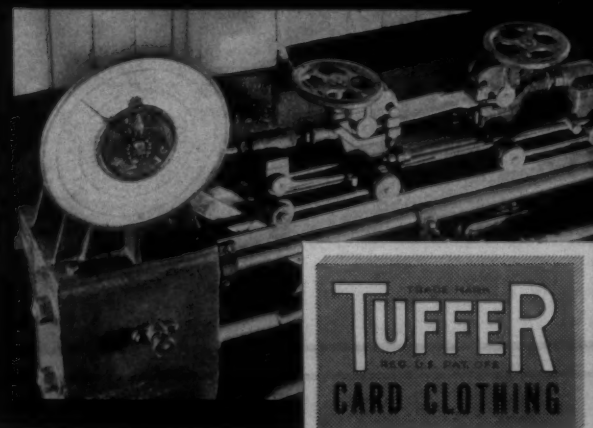
(Continued on Page 40)

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Can Damage Due To Textile Drying Be Eliminated?

Drying of textile fibres, fabrics and other products that will preserve the natural properties of the fibres is to be the subject of an open conference to be held under the auspices of U. S. Institute for Textile Research at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, Wednesday, May 6th, starting at 10:30 a. m. All members of the industry, including manufacturers of drying machinery and control apparatus, are invited to attend and take part in the open discussion. The purpose of the meeting is to learn whether there is anything connected with the industry's drying problems which is likely to produce worthwhile results if subjected to scientific research.

Authorities on the drying of cotton, wool, rayon and other textile fibres and products will open the discussion, and present brief reviews of present drying methods, of existing scientific knowledge of efficient drying, and of damage due to improper drying. W. E. Emley, chairman of the Research Council of U. S. Institute and chief, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, National Bureau of Standards, will preside.

This will be the fourth conference of this character that has been called by U. S. Institute; subjects previously considered having been wear testing of textiles, warp sizing and rayon creping. Research on the last two subjects is in progress, that on rayon creping under the joint auspices of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and the Trowsters Research Institute, and that on warp sizing by U. S. Institute. Because the wear testing of each class of textiles involves different problems no general research was undertaken; since then, however, wear testing studies have been conducted by carpet, hosiery and lining manufacturers.

The subject of drying has been on the Research Council's tentative list for sometime. Disclosure by the warp sizing study of the wide variation in temperatures that are being used by different mills for the drying of sized warps caused the Council to place the subject on the active list at their recent meeting in Washington, D. C., and it needed but brief discussion to indicate that equally wide variations exist in practically all textile drying. Most mill men who have had much experience in drying have learned by that experience that textile fibres and materials may be seriously damaged when they are subjected to too high temperatures for too long a period. But there is no reasonably exact empirical or scientific data for critical drying temperatures expressed in terms of time, moisture content or regain of fibres, relative humidity and volume of circulated air, etc.

This very complicated problem is further complicated by its economic factors—drying production and costs; not only cost of drying, but cost of materials. Were there exact scientific knowledge of safe drying conditions within certain tolerances it might be possible to increase production limits now considered safe maximums, or they might have to be reduced. Drying damage to cheap cottons, that might not become apparent until the products were dyed and finished, is one thing; similar damage to rayons, silk, woollens or worsteds is a more serious financial matter. There are no statistics showing the annual losses in dollars and cents due to inefficient textile

drying, but no statistics are needed to prove that the losses due to dyeing and finishing troubles, in yarn and fabric strength, and in the desired "hand" or feel of the finished fabric, for which it is responsible are tremendous in number.

While the economic factors of the drying processes will not be overlooked at the coming conference, the discussion will be concerned primarily with drying that will preserve the natural properties of the textile fibres—conditioned drying. For further particulars, those interested in attending the conference themselves or having their representatives attend, are asked to address C. H. Clark, Sec., U. S. Institute for Textile Research, Inc., 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Seamless Hosiery Output Too Large

Sixty-eight hosiery mills account for 98 per cent of all the country's production of ladies' seamless hosiery, whether silk, rayon or cotton, Earl Constantine, managing director of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers' reports from a personal investigation he recently made of the competitive situation in that end of the industry. This situation has led to numerous reports of the breaking away from old code standards on wages and hours.

The productive capacity of these 68 mills, all but 11 of which are located in the South, is almost three times the actual demand for the product, Mr. Constantine points out. It is this situation that creates the competition bringing "sporadic operations and employment injurious alike to management and workers."

"Only a handful of plants," Mr. Constantine continued, "are operating, continuously or otherwise, more than two shifts, but all these plants realize that any movement in the direction of three-shift operations will further increase the capacity of the industry and thus weaken the price of the product. In most, if not all cases, they would probably be willing to abandon third-shift operations both on economical and social grounds."

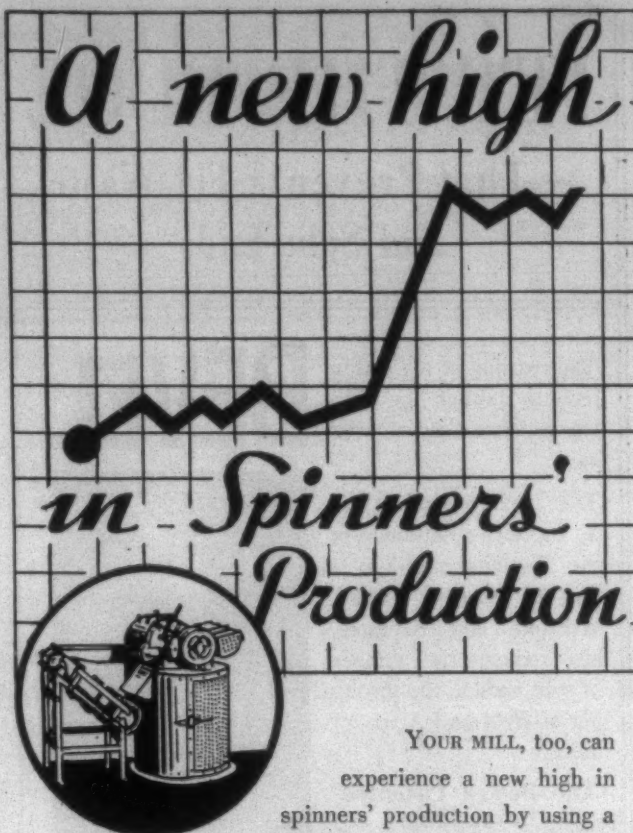
"The 40-hour shift is very generally being maintained. Only in a few cases are longer shifts used either regularly or temporarily. Here, again, there is a general disposition on the part of such plants to confine the shifts to 40 hours."

"The minimum wage standards of the recent code are very generally in effect. Every mill has a small percentage of sub-standard workers. If the piece-rate earnings of such workers do not reach the minimum, no makeup is being made by the mill. A few of the mills have adjusted their piece rates but in no mill have these been made horizontally in all operations. The adjustments have been in varying operations where the rates have been considered out of line and have resulted in dissatisfaction."

MACHINE LOAD VARIATION

"There is considerable variation in the assigning of equipment, or the machine load. Most mills are operating on the basis of 50 machines per machine fixer, or 25 per knitter. On the other hand, some mills assign 40 machines per fixer and 20 per knitter. These variations are in part explained by the quality of goods being manufactured, the higher qualities requiring more careful attention and, therefore, a smaller assignment of machines. Generally speaking, the mills maintain an experienced fixer on both shifts."

"With hardly an exception, even as regards finishing operations, mills are confining their operations to the five-day week of Monday to Friday, inclusive."



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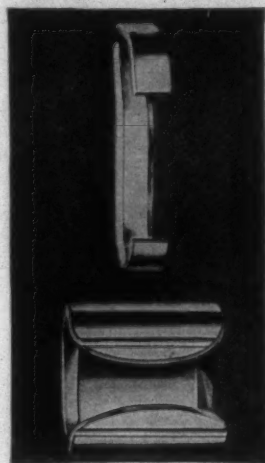
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Attendance At Greensboro Meeting

(Continued from Page 37)

Rosbach, Robert H., 1409 21st St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rudisill, John A., Card Grinder, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Rushworth, Leonard J., Supt., Riverside Mills, Danville, Va.
Sauls, Rexford L., Supt., Carolina Narrow Fabric Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Sawyer, S. E., Overseer Finishing, White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
Scott, John D., Overseer Spinning, Proximity Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
Scott, R. H., Second Hand, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Sharpe, B., Winder Fixer, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Shepherd, Howard, Second Hand Spinning, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Short, D. F., Overseer Weaving, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Simpson, Glenn, Second Hand Finishing, Bedspread Mill, Leaksville, N. C.
Sink, David, Second Hand Spinning, Revolution Cotton Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
Sloan, A. H., Carding and Spinning, Durham Hosiery Mill No. 6, Durham, N. C.
Smith, T. LeRoy, Salesman, Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa.
Stewart, Jesse F., Card Grinder, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Stone, Geo. P., Supt., Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Stone, Geo. P., Jr., Second Hand in Finishing Room, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Surratt, O. C., Highland Mill, High Point, N. C.
Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Tidwell, L. R., Second Hand Weaving, Glen Raven Mill, Glen Raven, N. C.
Wagoner, John, Loom Fixer, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Ward, G. B., Asst. Master Mechanic, White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
Ward, G. R., Supt., Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.
Ward, T. O., Spinning Overseer, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
White, Edward, Supply Room, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
White, James H., Supt. Slashing, Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.
Whitt, F. O., Overseer Carding, Highland Cotton Mills, Inc., High Point, N. C.
Yates, R. L., Master Mechanic, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Younger, C. L., Carder, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Yow, G. J., Second Hand in Spinning, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.

SALUDA, S. C.—The Brooklyn Manufacturing Company, which was established here recently and which began operations with several hundred women from Saluda County, has begun the shipment of men's shorts. The operatives now receive from \$9 to \$11 per week, and it is stated that higher wages will be paid them when they become familiar with the work.

Pushing Repairs On Overall Plant

Greensboro, N. C.—Repairs on the No. 1 plant of the Blue Bell Overall Company here, which was damaged during the recent storms, are being pushed as rapidly as possible, and R. W. Baker, president, estimates that it will take 30 to 60 days to get the plant back into full operation.

The No. 2 plant was not damaged, and Mr. Baker states they are going to run this plant in two shifts, and expect to start shipping Greensboro numbers during the last week in April. The roof of the No. 1 plant was blown off, practically all overalls in work damaged, and a part of the finished stock. Early this week a heavy rain caused further damage and delayed repairs, he says.

"Cotton Roads" in N. C.

Raleigh, N. C.—At least 100 miles of "cotton roads" will be built in North Carolina if the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads grants the request of the State Highway and Public Works Commission for cotton fabric to use in the surface treatment of that many miles of highways, Chief Engineer W. Vance Baise said. The Federal Government has already appropriated funds to provide enough cotton fabric for at least 1,000 miles of roads, to be distributed to the various States and North Carolina has asked for a sufficient amount to use on 100 miles of new work and reconstruction work.

"We have every reason to believe that the Bureau of Public Roads will grant our request for enough cotton fabric for 100 miles of road surfacing, since the plan is to allot all this fabric to the various States to be used by them in building experimental roads in order to test thoroughly the use of cotton fabric as a binder between the base and the bituminous surfacing of roads," Baise said.

It is planned to use this cotton fabric in the construction of several new roads in Gaston, Sampson, Duplin, Wake and Warren Counties and in the reconstruction of 60 miles of present roads, Baise said. If Route 277 in Gaston County can be completed this summer, it is planned to surface it and use the cotton fabric binder, Baise said. This strip of road is about six miles long. It is also planned to construct about three miles of experimental road here in Wake County, near Raleigh, and another strip of road in Warren County on Route 43. The longest single

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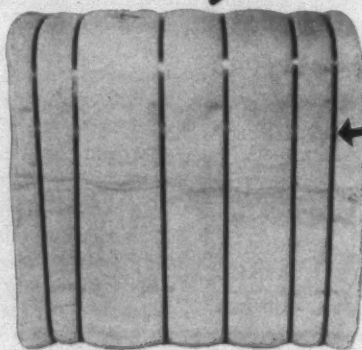
LAWRENCE D. HOLT, about 30 years old, 5 ft. 10 in. high, shallow complexion, dark eyes, black hair, weighs 180 lbs., slightly stooped, was overseer of twisting, winding and spooling at Whitley Cotton Mills, Clayton, N. C. Left town March 14th. Any information as to his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated by A. Sam White, Clayton, N. C.

Paul B. Eaton PATENT LAWYER

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stretch now contemplated is between Clinton and Faison, in Sampson and Duplin Counties, of about 15 miles, on which the cotton fabric binder will be used.

Approximately 11,000 yards of fabric per mile are needed in the surface treatment of 18-foot roads and 11,400 yards are needed per mile

on 20-foot roads, Baise said. The new roads on which the fabric will be used will be 20-foot roads while the retreated roads will for the most part be 18-foot roads, Baise said. If the State had to buy the cotton fabric, the cost would be from \$750 to \$1,000 a mile more than when it is not used.

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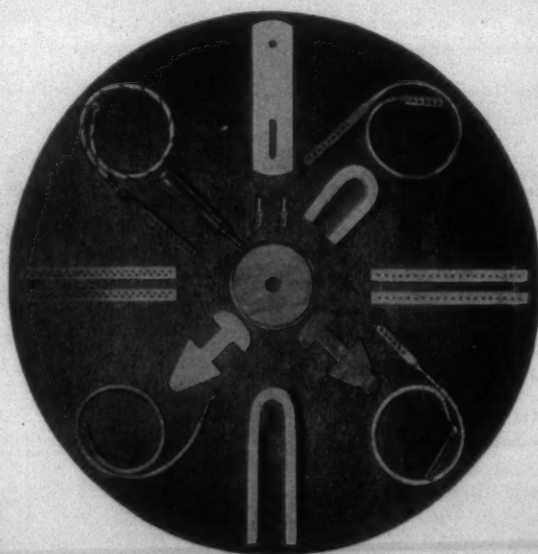
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued slow last week, sales of gray goods being estimated at about half of production. There has been some talk of curtailment in the coarse yarn gray goods group, but at present there does not appear to be any likelihood of concerted action in this direction. Buyers are sticking closely to a hand-to-mouth policy and are expected to continue as long as production exceeds sales. The price trend showed little change and the decline in print cloth constructions was apparently ended. A few sales were made for delivery in May and June, but these were exceptions, most orders being for prompt shipment.

The market is still suffering from pending tax developments in Washington. While new processing taxes have appeared remote, the fact that the President is said to favor them and that the necessity of getting more revenue leads to a good deal of uncertainty on this point.

Finished cotton goods sales continued to show improvement, but buyers were cautious about laying down commitments for future deliveries. Retail and wholesale stocks were very low, but distributors were covering only against quick needs, in most instances. Some fall percales were bought, and there was interest also in some types of fall fancies.

Cotton wash goods were feeling the effects of sharper competition from rayon and spun rayon fabrics. Although these cloths sell at higher prices than cottons, the differential is narrower this season than in several years. Cotton weaving mills are protecting themselves by putting a part of their equipment into the production of rayons.

Heavy cotton fabrics for industrial uses continued active, and there also was good buying of cotton bag cloths. Burlap bags also were in good demand, reflecting heavier sugar melting.

Carded broadcloths were steady and unchanged with only scattered sales going through. Low finished goods prices were aggravating an already difficult situation, as finished cloth prices fell off faster than gray goods. Some importations of cloths similar to white finished broadcloths have been noted.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 7/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	5 1/2
Gray goods, 38-in., 80x80s	7 9-16
Gray goods, 30-in., 68x72s	6
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8 1/2
Brown sheetings, standard	8 1/2
Tickings, 8-ounce	17 1/2
Denims	14
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 1/2
Dress gingham	16

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was no encouraging development in the yarn market last week. Sales continued small, with few buyers interested in anything beyond their immediate requirement. Inquiry was considerably better toward the end of the week but was very slow in being converted into actual business. Shipments on past orders were less active. Prices showed little change and continued to be very unsatisfactory from the spinners' viewpoint.

Despite unfavorable conditions since the first of this year, some sellers state their first quarter's total sales in pounds slightly exceeded those registered during the like period of 1935, though for obvious reasons the dollar volume is away off.

When the process tax was taken off, it brought serious deflation to sellers' commissions and to offset this, in part, they look forward eventually to higher prices. It is conceded that buying will have to enlarge considerably to warrant expectation of higher prices. It is hoped that the annual Knitting Arts Exhibition to be held here the week beginning April 20th, will augment sales of yarn.

Commitments were reported to run to smaller amounts since a week ago. Larger sized contracts involved up to 25,000 pounds and among inquiries were those for up to 100,000 pounds. Orders placed have called for spot and nearby deliveries and a few have extended through the next 60 days. That far ahead is as far as the bolder ones among buyers care to go at present.

Reports on mill inventories make it apparent a number are keeping output balanced with orders. There are plants whose unsold stocks amount to no more than a few hundred pounds. Even these surplus lots they are eager to dispose of to keep stock scanty.

It is doubtful whether spinners at any time in the past so consistently followed a course of balanced production. A number have sold up production well enough to be statistically comfortable. Prices received are another matter. Low prices reported are the result of contacts placed and reflect the efforts made to hurry buyers to take advantage of low selling levels.

Deliveries of yarns on old contracts are not active with mercerizers who are experiencing a falling off in demand, so specifications from them are slightly smaller. No new contracts of importance have been placed by processors this week, according to local sellers.

Contracts Awarded on N. C. Institution Supplies

Raleigh, N. C.—The Board of Award of the State Division of Purchase and Contract has let the following contracts for supplies needed by State institutions:

Sewing thread, Lily Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.; window sash cord, Mallison Braided Cord Co., Athens, Ga.; straw hats, Texas Harvet Hat Co., Laredo, Tex.; dormitory beds, Southern Spring Bed Co., Greensboro, N. C.; radiator hose, Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia.

PICAYUNE, MISS.—Plans for the initial unit of the Pearl River \$300,000 corporation for the operation of a cloth mill, have been announced. This unit will be one-story, sawtooth roof type, measuring 180x275 feet, and will be located at Williams-Goodyear Boulevard and K street. Krouse & Brasfield of Meridian, Miss., are the architects, and the initial unit will represent an expenditure of more than \$150,000.

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AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 30 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

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Textile Output in February Declines 11%

Washington.—Production of textiles slackened during February, the seasonally adjusted index dropping to approximately the level of last June, about 11 per cent under the 1935 peak reached in October, according to the survey of current business made public by the Department of Commerce.

While the average level of operations was about the same as in midsummer of 1935, the relative positions of the two most important branches of the industry shifted considerably in the interval. In the earlier period the index for the wool industry was approaching an all-time high, while cotton mill output was relatively much lower. By February, 1936, the index for the wool industry had dropped considerably, while the index of cotton consumption had increased by almost one-half, with the result that the level disparity between the two industries relative to the 1923-1925 base was considerably lessened. The index of silk production, the third major component of the textile group index, has dropped about one-fifth since last June.

From January to February only the index representing the woolen industry advanced on a seasonally adjusted basis. This gain followed three months of decline. While the recession from the high level of last October has amounted to approximately 14 per cent, operations for February were only slightly below the average for 1935. Indicative of the better conditions existing in the woolen manufacturing industry, the largest manufacturer reported an estimated net profit of approximately \$800,000 in the first two months of 1936, as compared with a loss of similar proportions in the same period a year ago. In 1935, with wool consumption about double that of 1934, a group of 10 woolen manufacturers, according to a report of the National City Bank of New York, earned \$4,323,000, as compared with a loss of \$8,114,000 in the preceding year.

Cotton mill activity in February did not show much change from the relatively high level of January. Daily average cotton consumption declined 3 per cent and was 2 per cent above February, 1935. A small decline was also recorded during March, according to the weekly consumption estimates.

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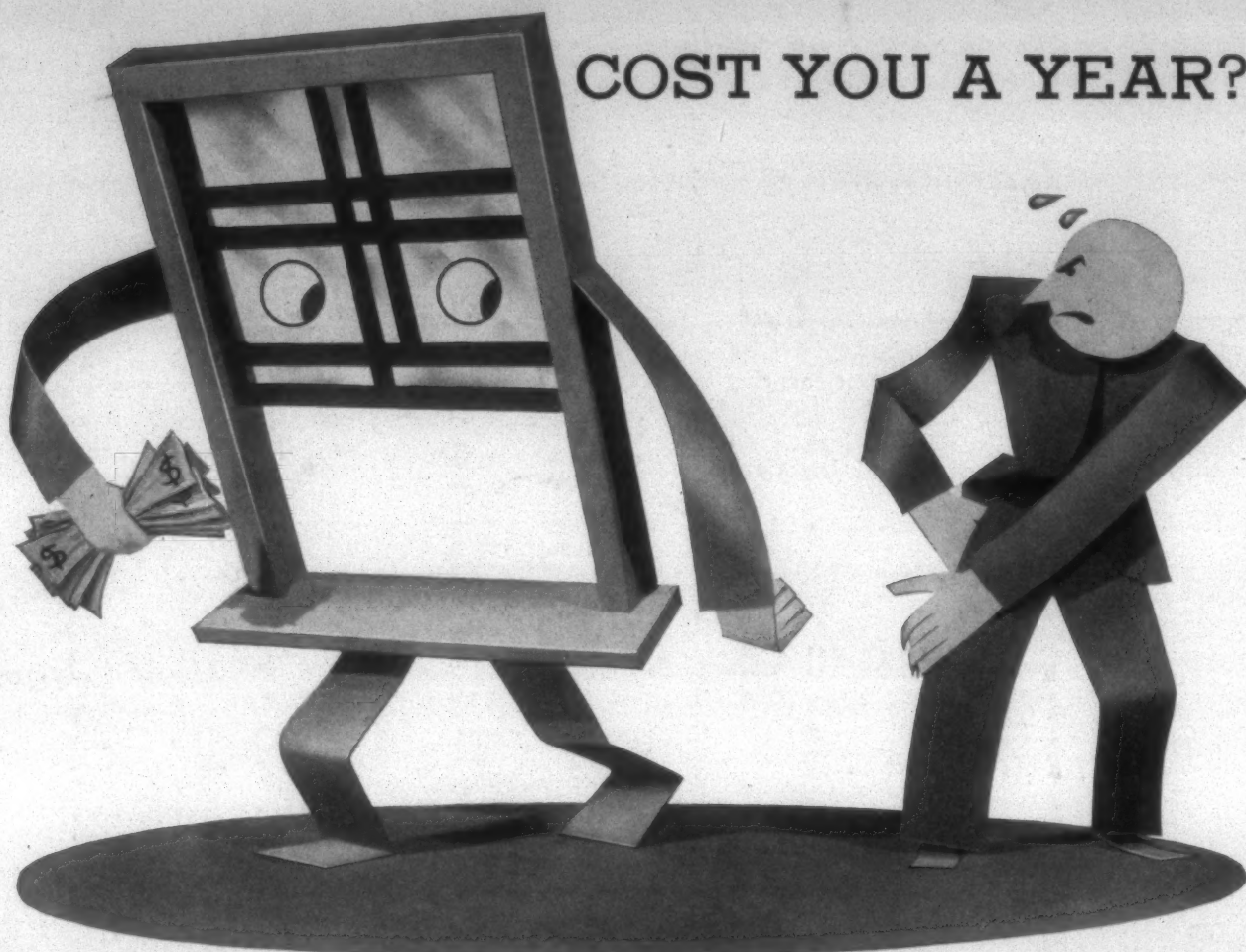
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